

Census And Reapportionment

The 1940 census figures for Alabama counties, preliminary though they may be, sharply accent the undemocratic injustices that have arisen from the failures of successive Alabama legislatures to obey the state constitution and reapportion the membership of the legislature after each decennial census.

Alabama's legislatures, although commanded by the 1901 constitution to make a reapportionment after the 1910 and each subsequent census, have disobeyed the law consistently, and the result is a hodge-podge of representation that is a discredit to the term democracy and a threat to all democratic institutions and procedures.

The 1940 population count reveals, with very few exceptions, a continuation of the trends that have been existing in the state since 1900. Generally speaking, there has been a movement from rural to urban counties and from the central part of the state to the counties of the coast and the northern part. At the end of four decades, those movements have resulted in great population changes that are not reflected in the stationary legislative setup.

Examples of injustice are many. Take the case of Etowah County, the chief city of which, Gadsden, led all cities of the state in percentage of growth in 1930-40. In 1900, Etowah County had two representatives and shared a state senatorship with St. Clair County. It then had 27,361 population. Etowah now has 72,696 people. Its representation remains the same. St. Clair County, which had 19,425 population in 1900, now has 27,320. This gives the Sixth Senatorial District of Etowah and St. Clair a total population of 99,916.

Contrast this situation with Lowndes County. Lowndes could count 35,651 people in 1900 and was a senatorial district to itself. It also was given two representatives. But Lowndes has declined rather steadily in population and by the 1940 census has only 22,602 people. Still, however, because legislators have not taken seriously enough their sworn oaths to uphold the constitution, Lowndes has a state senator all to itself and two representatives.

The effect of the situation is to give a voter in Lowndes County at least five times as much influence in the state legislature as a voter in Etowah County. This contrast does not take into consideration the number of voters, but only of population. If qualified voters only were considered, the discrepancy would be greater still.

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Let us take another illustration. In 1900, Tuscaloosa and Marengo Counties had almost the same population. The former counted 36,147, and the latter 38,315. The framers of the 1901 constitution made each county into a state senatorial district and gave each two representatives.

In the 40 years since then, Tuscaloosa has climbed to 75,995, while Marengo has declined to 35,980.

The result of these changes has been to cut Tuscaloosa's power in half, as compared with Marengo. It hardly seems possible that the advocates of democracy in Tuscaloosa, seat of the state's leading institution of learning, believe that such disproportionate representation represents the soundest and the best kind of government.

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But consider the case of two agricultural counties, both in South Alabama. In 1901, Baldwin County's population was 13,194. Wilcox County had 35,631. Baldwin was given one representative, and shared a senatorial district with Escambia and Monroe Counties. Wilcox, as it then deserved, had the right to two representatives and a senator all to itself.

In the four decades since, Baldwin County has increased its population to 32,287, while Wilcox, although it gained in the last decade, now has only 26,259 population. The Baldwin representative acts for 32,287 people, and each Wilcox legislator for 13,125. The Twenty-Second Senatorial District (Wilcox) has a population of 26,259, and the Twenty-First District (Baldwin, Escambia and Monroe) has 92,417 people.

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Many comparisons of this sort, all revealing the low state of democratic representation in Alabama, could be made (and maybe this page will make more from time to time), but there is another approach to the matter which ought to be made.

By the 1901 apportionment, each member of the lower house represented an average of 24,964 persons. Dividing the present state

total population by 105, the membership of the House, gives 26,755. If the state were apportioned fairly, each representative at present would reflect the wishes of 26,755 persons.

But consider the actual state of affairs. Here are some figures showing the number of people each member of the legislature represents according to the 1940 census: From Covington, 42,372; Cullman, 47,338; DeKalb, 43,069; Houston, 45,720; Jefferson, 65,565; Limestone, 35,606; Marshall, 42,509; Mobile, 47,166.

And on the other side of the ledger there is a list of counties which have two or more representatives but a low population. They include, with the population per representative: Bullock, 9,901; Clarke, 13,801; Hale, 12,800; Henry, 10,946; Lowndes, 11,301; Perry, 13,358; Sumter, 13,634; Wilcox, 13,125.

There are eight counties in each group. In the first group there is an average of 46,171 persons for each representative. In the second group the average number is 12,358. A resident in the latter group of counties has, on the average, four times as much power in picking the state legislature as the voter in the first group.

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These are mere figures. But they mean a lot. They mean damage to democratic institutions which if continued will mean destruction of those institutions. The imbalance is growing worse, and a free people will not always tolerate such conditions. People who value their right to vote want their vote to have equal weight with other votes. They do not want, and they will not always endure, such disproportions as four to one and five to one.

OFF THE BENCH

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES

PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES, 1940

A week ago today, the Bureau of Census at Washington released a summary of preliminary population figures for the State of Alabama based on the returns of the 16th Decennial Census.

As of April 1, this year, Alabama had a population of 2,809,267. This shows an increase of 163,019 since 1930. It represents an increase of 6.2 per cent between 1930 and 1940, as compared with 12.07 per cent between 1920 and 1930.

It is interesting to note that Alabama has 14 cities with a population of 10,000 or more. Naming in the order of their size, and stating the population figures, these cities are:

Birmingham, 264,151; Mobile, 78,324; Montgomery, 78,008; Gadsden, 37,014; Tuscaloosa, 27,508; Anniston, 25,477; Bessemer, 22,743; Selma, 19,874; Dothan, 17,211; Decatur, 16,373; Phenix City, 15,361; Florence, 14,629; Huntsville, 13,171; and Fairfield, 11,647.

The largest county in the State, from the population standpoint, is Jefferson, with 458,956 people. The county with the least population is Colbert with 13,036, and this represents a decrease in the population of that county over 1930, of nearly 17,000 people, or a decrease of 56 per cent.

The largest gain in population of any county is Russell whose population during the last 10 years increased 8,409, or more than 30 per cent.

Twenty counties, according to the provisional figures, show a loss in population in 1940 as compared with 1930. These counties, where the population has decreased, are, Bibb, Bullock, Cherokee, Choctaw, Clay, Colbert, Coffee, Conecuh, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Houston, Limestone, Lowndes, Marengo, Monroe and Washington.

Montgomery County Figures

The Montgomery County population, 1940 is 114,390; this compared with the 1930 census, population, 98,671, shows that during the last 10 years, the population of Montgomery County has increased almost 16,000 which is approximately a 16 per cent increase over 1930. The 1940 figures give the city of Montgomery a population of 78,008 as compared with 66,079 for 1930. This shows that during the past 10 years the population of our city has increased approximately 12,000, which is a 18 per cent increase over the 1930 figures.

According to the 1940 census, Gadsden showed the largest increase in population during the past 10 years, nearly 13,000 people. Tuscaloosa was next with an increase of almost 7,000. Florence was next with an increase of nearly 3,000. Montgomery was next with an increase of 12,000. None of the 14 cities mentioned showed a decrease in population. There are 10 counties having a population under 20,000. These counties are Bullock, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Coosa, Greene, Lamar, Washington and Winston.

In 1900, the population of the State was 1,828,697. Of this number 827,307 were Negroes. In 1910, the population of the State was 2,138,093, of which 908,282 were Negroes.

In 1920, the population of the State was 2,408,174 and 900,652 were Negroes.

The 1930 population of the State was 2,646,248. Of this number 944,834 were Negroes.



Walter B. Jones

Number Of Qualified Voters

Some people make the claim that during the past 40 years, the period during which our present State Constitution has been in effect, the number of voters in Alabama has not increased at a rate commensurate with the increase in the State's population.

Although we have had a poll tax requirement of \$1.50 a year, cumulated, during this 40-year period, this feature of our election laws has not kept people away from the polls. On the other hand, at every election or primary, where there was any real contest, during the years, an increasing number of voters has gone to the polls, and the number of voters has increased more rapidly than the population. This is borne out by these figures: In 1909, when an amendment to the Alabama Constitution, proposing to make prohibition a part of the organic law was voted upon, 125,365 voters went to the polls. Three years later in the Presidential Election of 1912 (Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, candidates), 237,944 went to the polls. In 1930, during the campaign for governor (B. M. Miller, Hugh A. Locke, candidates), 250,776 citizens voted.

In the Presidential Election of 1936 (Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alfred M. Landon, candidates), 273,733 citizens voted. So while our population in the last 30 years has increased not quite 700,000 people, the number of voters in the State, during this same 30-year period, has more than doubled. In other words, during a 30-year period, the State's population has increased barely 3 per cent yet during that same period the number of citizens voting has increased more than 100 per cent.

So it cannot be truthfully said that the requirement of a poll tax of \$1.50 a year is decreasing the number of voters in Alabama, for each election where there is a real fight, an ever increasingly large number of voters go to the polls.

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STOP-PAYMENT ORDERS TO BANKS

The recent act of the Legislature (Number 641), approved by Gov. Dixon July 10, limiting the effectiveness of the stop-payment of check orders to banks to a period of six months, is a good and common sense law. Under the law, the drawer of a check, the depositor, can without any good reason arbitrarily direct the bank on which he has drawn the check not to pay that check. The bank has to obey the drawer's instructions and cannot question his motives. The check is only an order or the authority to a bank to pay. Hence, the customer, that is, the depositor, has the right to revoke the bank's authority and to tell it not to pay that check. After the bank gets that stop-payment notice, it will pay the check at its peril.

Prior to the passage of this law, there was no time limit apparently on a stop-payment order, and the banks always had to be on their toes to make sure that they did not inadvertently overlook a stop-payment order and pay a check. The law permits a renewal of a stop-payment order to be made at the expiration of the first six months.

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TRAFFIC SAFETY WEEK

Montgomery's live-wire and civic minded organization, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, headed by its capable and energetic president, George H. Jones, Jr., is asking all motorists and pedestrians, and all traffic officers, to have part in observing Safety Traffic Week; and if ever a city needed to have stressed upon it the importance of careful driving and the observance of the laws relating to the use of the streets and highways, it is Montgomery, Ala.

The official statistics showing the number of

people killed and maimed for life, and the property damage, are not to be looked at with pride. Probably one reason for the number of killed and injured in Montgomery is the fact that there is such lax enforcement of our traffic laws here. The newspapers have been filled with accounts of the deaths of people caused by the unlawful manner in which automobiles and trucks have been operated, and people have driven automobiles in such a manner as to know that they are bound to cause death, and yet I doubt if in the past 20 years in Montgomery there have been as many as five convictions and sentences to jail or hard labor for the unlawful killing of a human being. And I have been unable to find any case recorded in the Circuit Court where any one went to the penitentiary for manslaughter in the first degree, that is driving an automobile in such an unlawful way as that ordinarily the death of a person may be expected to be the outcome. What few convictions there have been, have generally been settled by the payment of fines, or the party guilty of the act of negligence has made some sort of a cash settlement with the family of the deceased person, and upon the agreement that he will not be prosecuted. We need more jail sentences.

More Courtesy, More Attention, Less Speed

The State Junior Chamber of Commerce has adopted as its slogan for this week, More Courtesy, More Attention, and Less Speed.

No one will question that more courtesy is needed on the part of those who drive automobiles. A lot of the dreadful accidents that happen are due simply to a disregard of the little courtesies which should always be shown by one man to another. And many, many tragedies happen on the highways because people don't pay enough attention to the way in which they are driving their own car, don't observe the traffic conditions on the road, and lots of time never keep a lookout at all.

The modern automobile is a wonderful piece of machinery, and it can be in the hands of an inattentive person a highly dangerous piece of machinery. The graves in hundreds of Alabama cemeteries, the broken and maimed bodies of thousands of our people, and the pain-wracked sufferers on thousands of hospital beds in the State, are all sad and tragic evidences of the carelessness and inattention of automobile drivers and pedestrians.

Great Distances Covered In Seconds

Unless one sits down with pencil and pad and deliberately figures it all out, it is difficult to take in just how many feet you cover in a second driving an automobile at a high rate of speed.

Take a moderate speed for instance, the speed at which automobiles generally "run in the court room"—and it's hard to get them going over 20 miles an hour—and when you're driving at the rate of 20 miles an hour your car is moving 29 feet every second, and in less than seven seconds it has gone 200 feet. When you step up to 40 miles an hour, your car is going 59 feet per second, and in less than four seconds you have gone 200 feet. Now when you travel along at the rate of 60 miles per hour, your car is going 88 feet per second, and that's about the time it takes you to say "one" in. So if something happens, a tire blows out, a car comes around the curve, or over the hill, you don't have time to safely stop, and the result is death, injury and the destruction of a fine piece of property.

Everyone Should Cooperate

The great business corporations of the country have shown what can be done when men deliberately set out to reduce accidents and cut down the number of injuries and cooperate to that end.

So let us all, motorists, pedestrians, officers of the law, fall in behind the Junior Chamber of Commerce and do our bit to decrease, and finally stop, the toll of death and injuries that are caused by careless and unlawful operation of automobiles.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser

State Population 2,830,285; Here It Is County By County

Alabama's population on April 1, 1940, was 2,830,285, according to a summary of revised census figures made public here yesterday by the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. The report showed an increase during the decade of 184,037, or seven per cent, as compared with 12.7 per cent between 1920 and 1930.

William L. Austin, director of the Bureau of Census, who made the population announcement through the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, explained that the figures, based on reports by the local supervisors, were subject to revision.

In 19 of Alabama's 67 counties the population was slightly less this year than in 1930, the losses ranging from

one-tenth of one per cent to 4.9 per cent. Russell County with 30.7 had the largest percentage increase. Winston was second with 20.2 per cent. Gadsden enjoyed the most phenomenal population growth of any city in Alabama during the decade. In the Etowah County metropolitan the population jumped from 24,042 in 1930 to 37,014 in 1940, an increase of 12,972 and a percentage gain of 54.

Montgomery reported 78,008 inhabitants and Mobile 78,324. Birmingham, the State's largest city, had a population of 264,151, but the increase was only 1.7 per cent. Alabama has 14 cities with a population of 10,000 or more.

The following summary was made public:

County or City	Population		Percent of Increase	
	1940	1930	1930-'40	1930-'40
STATE total	2,830,285	2,646,248	184,037	7.0
Counties:				
Autauga	20,994	19,624	1,300	6.6
Baldwin	32,287	28,289	3,998	14.1
Barbour	32,711	32,425	286	0.9
Bibb	20,161	20,780	-619	-3.0
Blount	29,447	28,020	1,427	5.1
Bullock	19,801	20,016	-215	-1.1
Butler	32,632	30,195	2,437	8.1
Calhoun	63,276	55,611	7,665	13.8
Chambers	42,156	39,313	2,843	7.2
Cherokee	19,918	20,219	-301	-1.5
Chilton	28,263	24,579	3,684	15.0
Choctaw	20,205	20,513	-308	-1.5
Clarke	27,602	26,016	1,586	6.1
Clay	16,901	17,768	-867	-4.9
Cleburne	13,628	12,877	751	5.8
Coffee	31,983	32,556	-573	-1.8
Colbert	34,054	29,860	4,194	14.0
Conecuh	25,392	25,429	-37	-0.1
Coosa	13,496	12,460	1,036	8.3
Covington	42,372	41,356	1,016	2.5
Crenshaw	23,632	23,656	-24	-0.1
Cullman	47,338	41,051	6,287	15.3
Dale	22,680	23,175	-495	-2.1
Dallas	55,283	55,094	189	0.3
DeKalb	43,069	40,104	2,965	7.4
Elmore	34,547	34,280	267	0.8
Escambia	30,665	27,963	2,702	9.7
Etowah	72,596	63,399	9,197	14.5
Fayette	21,648	18,443	3,205	17.4
Franklin	27,553	25,372	2,181	8.6
Geneva	29,171	30,104	-933	-3.1
Greene	19,269	19,745	-476	-2.4
Hale	25,600	26,265	-665	-2.5
Henry	21,893	22,820	-927	-4.1
Houston	45,720	45,935	-215	-0.5
Jackson	41,895	36,881	5,014	13.6
Jefferson	458,956	431,493	27,463	6.4
Lamar	19,611	18,001	1,610	8.9
Lauderdale	45,449	41,130	4,319	10.5
Lawrence	27,878	26,942	936	3.5

Lee	36,447	36,063	384	1.1
Limestone	35,606	36,629	-1,023	-2.8
Lowndes	22,602	22,878	-276	-1.2
Macon	27,626	27,103	523	1.9
Madison	66,208	64,623	1,585	2.5
Marengo	35,980	36,426	-446	-1.2
Marion	28,720	25,967	2,753	10.6
Marshall	42,509	39,802	2,707	6.8
Mobile	141,498	118,363	23,135	19.5
Monroe	29,468	30,070	-602	-2.0
Montgomery	114,390	98,671	15,719	15.9
Morgan	47,757	46,176	1,581	3.4
Perry	26,716	26,385	331	1.3
Pickens	27,668	24,902	2,766	11.1
Pike	32,431	32,240	191	0.7
Randolph	26,924	26,861	63	0.2
Russell	35,786	27,377	8,409	30.7
St. Clair	27,320	24,510	2,810	11.5
Shelby	29,117	27,576	1,541	5.6
Sumter	27,289	26,929	360	1.3
Talladega	50,818	45,241	5,577	12.3
Tallapoosa	34,247	31,188	3,059	9.8
Tuscaloosa	75,995	64,153	11,842	18.5
Walker	64,186	59,445	4,741	8.0
Washington	16,185	16,365	-180	-1.1
Wilcox	26,259	24,880	1,379	5.5
Winston	18,751	15,596	3,155	20.2

Cities of 10,000 or more:

Anniston	25,477	22,345	3,132	14.0
Bessemer	22,743	20,721	2,022	9.8
Birmingham	264,151	259,678	4,473	1.7
Decatur	16,373	15,593	780	5.0
Dothan	17,211	16,046	1,165	7.3
Fairfield	11,647	11,059	588	5.3
Florence	14,629	11,729	2,900	24.7
Gadsden	37,014	24,042	12,972	54.0
Huntsville	13,171	11,554	1,617	14.0
Mobile	78,324	68,202	10,122	14.8
Montgomery	78,008	66,079	11,929	18.1
Phenix City	15,361	13,862	1,499	10.8
Selma	19,874	18,012	1,862	10.3
Tuscaloosa	27,508	20,659	6,849	33.2

Population Slow-Down

Figures compiled for the 1941 yearbook of the Birmingham Real Estate Board and already released indicate that population changes in Birmingham and Jefferson County pretty well reflect some of the population trends of the nation. The population of Birmingham proper increased only 1.7 per cent between 1930 and 1940. The metropolitan district outside of Birmingham, however, gained 7.9 per cent, making the gain of Birmingham and its metropolitan area 3.7 per cent. The rest of the county outside the metropolitan area grew by 21.58 per cent, to give the entire county a gain of 5.7 per cent, which is not far from the percentage increase for the entire nation. In the last decade, therefore, Birmingham's population, as well as that of the metropolitan area, climbed at a slower rate than did the population of the rural areas of the county. This fact contrasts with the situation as revealed by the 1930 census. Between 1920 and 1930, Birmingham grew by 45 per cent, while population in the remainder of the county increased only 30.9 per cent. These facts bring to Birmingham something of the same problems which the nation as a whole is facing. This slow-down in population presents difficulties running into many fields, into the educational, the industrial, and the social. Industrial areas especially seem susceptible to these population changes. Here in Birmingham much of our industrial life has been geared to the thought of a rapid and constant increase in the population. Building industries were developed in the belief that more and more houses would be needed. Rail mills grew up when railroads were still laying new lines. The knowledge of more and more mouths to feed and more and more backs to clothe has impressed itself upon all our economy. But that time has gone, certainly for the nation, and possibly for Birmingham. Plans

must be adjusted to suit a slower tempo of growth. The cutting down of immigration and the tendency toward smaller families are not merely transient phenomena, although the depression between 1930 and 1940 aggravated both factors. The outlook for the future includes a less rapid growth than we have known.

Within the population changes are taking place which call for readjustments. The population, on the average, is getting older. There are fewer children. The 1940 census shows a total gain for the nation of 8,000,000 over 1930 but a decrease of 1,500,000 in the number of elementary school children. That condition is paralleled in Birmingham, although the degree of change may not be so great here.

The merchant of the future must cater to the wants of older people. There will be more bedroom slippers and easy chairs and fewer perambulators and bassinets.

Decentralization, with a large city's suburbs spreading out into the country, will bring its changes. Pensions for the old will become a different matter by 1960 when, if present trends continue, one-sixth of the population will be 65 years of age or older.

And so it goes. With the population in Birmingham and in Jefferson County behaving the way city and rural populations generally behaved in the last decade, the situation here illustrates what the nation as a whole is facing.

Census Will Gather Information On All Walks Of Life In U. S.

Business Survey Will Be Completed Next Month, Then Others Will Start

Population, housing, business establishments and products handled; manufacturing plants and products, number of employees and annual payrolls; individual incomes up to \$5,000; and other data relating to business, industry, population and activities of the people of the United States will be assembled when the federal census to be taken this year is completed.

Enumerators have been in the field since Jan. 2 taking the business census, both retail and wholesale, and are expected to complete this work by March 31.

On April 1 enumerators will take to the field to gather statistics as to population and housing. This work is to be completed in 14 days. The industrial census starting April 1 is expected to be completed by April 30.

This is part of the information given the Birmingham Real Estate Board at its luncheon in the Church of the Advent parish house yesterday by H. R. Carlisle, district supervisor for the Census Bureau in Jefferson County.

Mr. Carlisle said the population of Jefferson County was expected to pass the 500,000 mark with Birmingham showing a large part of the approximately 70,000 gain from the 1930 census.

Fourteen enumerators, he said, are taking the business census. They have completed the work in the rural sections and now are working in Birmingham, Bessemer and Tarrant with one each in Bessemer and Tarrant and the other 12 in Birmingham. They are gathering data as to the number of business establishments, type of business, annual sales, number of employees and total payrolls in 1939.

In the population and housing census to begin April 1, Mr. Carlisle said, the enumerators will inquire as to type of house, when built, whether one-family or two-family; apartment or hotel building; two stories or more; how many families in each house; trade or profession of the families; income, and whether worked full time or part only last year.

No salary or income of more than

\$5,000 will be listed, he said, as it is believed persons with incomes of more than \$5,000 do not spend in general business more than the persons with a \$2,500 income.

Aluminum is the only industry in which figures obtained by the enumerators will not be made public, Mr. Carlisle said. And these will not be disclosed, he said, because there are only three concerns in the country engaged in that industry, and to divulge their figures would be to disclose the business of each to his competitors.

Mr. Carlisle said the questionnaires to be filled out this year covered many subjects not listed in previous censuses and some are omitted to avoid duplication and unnecessary waste of time in asking questions about matters in which the interviewed is not engaged or interested.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 13, 1940

CAPITOL DOME
BY C. M. STALEY

What will the new census give Montgomery? An interesting subject for speculation on the eve of the count is the population of Alabama's capital city. It is generally conceded that it will be above 80,000 and perhaps will reach 85,000. One man's guess is as good as another but here are some facts that may help in forming an opinion. The city's official population by decades has been as follows:

1940	2,179
1850	8,728
1860	8,843
1870	10,588
1880	16,713
1890	21,383
1900	30,346
1910	38,136
1920	43,464
1930	66,079

In 1938 the state's biennial school census was taken and it showed the following between the ages of 3 and 20 inclusive:

Whites	9,788
Negroes	10,400
Total	20,188

The federal government uses a multiple of 3.7 times those of school age to obtain the total. Multiplying 20,188 by 3.7 gives 74,694. School enumerators are said to miss a good many families because the census is taken in the summer when many are away.

Residence Census

Last year the Bell Telephone company made an elaborate census of the city to guide it in future construction plans for Montgomery. That survey indicated a population in the city proper at the end of 1939 of 84,500. Based upon rates of growth the company estimated Montgomery would have 105,000 in 1959. The company found in 1939, 21,367 families and 2,505 business firms. There are slightly more than 14,000 phones now connected with the Montgomery exchange.

The last city directory did not make an estimate of the Montgomery population because the names listed included both Dairaid and West Boyleson, both of which are outside the city limits. Maxwell Field is also outside the city limits. Is it safe to bet that Montgomery will show 85,000 people this year?

Mayor LaGuardia's Visit

Mayor LaGuardia of New York apparently has high regard for the type of men Alabama sends to Washington. Before becoming mayor Mr. LaGuardia was a member of congress and has a wide and intimate acquaintance with public men. As president of the National Association of Mayors the New York executive presided at the conference held in Birmingham last week and Ed E. Reid executive secretary of the Alabama League of Municipalities returned to Montgomery happy over the success of the occasion and with interesting accounts of expressions made by Mr. LaGuardia and other prominent visitors. Among the opinions expressed by Mayor LaGuardia were these:

W. B. (Buck) Oliver was one of the greatest of congressmen and the best informed man on naval affairs in his generation.

Speaker Bankhead is an exceptionally high type public servant.

George Huddleston was an admirable representative "as long as he was a progressive."

Lister Hill has one of the best and brightest minds in the United States senate and is destined for a brilliant future.

Mr. LaGuardia greatly admired Hugo Black in the United States senate and his admiration has not decreased a par-

tle since he became a supreme court justice.

Chief Justice Hughes will retire, after the election of the next president in the mayor's opinion and if Roosevelt is re-elected, which is quite likely, Justice Black will be appointed chief justice.

Mayor Cooper's New Job

An item from New York says that W. Cooper Green, newly elected mayor of Birmingham, has accepted the vice chairmanship of the Make-Europe-pay-war-debts-committee, of which Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota is chairman. The purpose of the committee, which was organized in December, is to mobilize public sentiment in favor of Senator Lundeen's resolution for cession of the British and French West Indies and Bermuda to the United States as part payment of British and French war debts of two decades ago, and for attachment of German, Italian and other foreign deposits in American banks as partial settlement of the obligations of those nations. Writing the committee, the Birmingham mayor said: "I am pleased to accept your invitation to serve as a vice chairman of the make Europe pay war debts committee, in compliance with your request contained in your letter of March 2. I shall be happy to receive notification of my duties, and pledge you my full co-operation."

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 20, 1940

Hale County In The News

Two items about Hale County have appeared in the news columns recently. The items have no apparent relation, but underneath them lies the story of a sweeping agricultural change.

One item reports that Hale County has lost population in the last decade. The 1940 census gives a population of 25,600, against a 1930 figure of 26,265.

Hale County's population has remained practically stationary since the Civil War. In 1870 it had 21,792 persons. The highest figure reached since then was in 1900 when the population was 31,011. In 1910 the population was 27,883, and in 1920, 24,289.

Once Hale County was an important producer of cotton. In the rich land along the Warrior River many fine plantations existed. But cotton has become less important. There has been, too, a population movement of Negroes to the North, and Hale County's population is about 70 per cent Negro. And so Hale County has fewer people than it had a half century ago.

But that is not all the news about Hale County. The other item shows that Hale County is anything but decadent, and that today its economy is on a firm basis. According to a report by F. W. Burns, dairy specialist of the Alabama Extension Service, Hale County farmers have just passed the half million dollar mark in their annual income from milk.

From cotton to dairy products; it is a transition that is abreast of the times. It does not matter so much if Hale County loses a little in population. There is more prosperity for those that remain. And in time a greater prosperity will mean more population.

The Black Belt, A Misnomer?

THIS from that estimable newspaper, The Commercial Dispatch of Columbus:

"The Tuscaloosa News and other papers in the blackland prairie belt of Southwest Alabama persist in calling that area 'the Black Belt,' despite our frequent appeals to desist from using this misnomer.

"But they persist.

"It is unfair to that fertile and favored section of Alabama to call it 'the Black Belt'.

"In the North they construe this name as designating an area inhabited almost totally by negroes.

"If they must call it 'black,' they ought to qualify it by the term the 'Blackland Belt,' or 'the Blackland Prairie Belt.'

"Outsiders are prone to discredit the South on the least pretext and we shouldn't give them any cue to go on at any time and in any manner whatsoever.

"Negroes live all over the South in happiness and contentment.

"But to intimate that they are herded into any section of the South to the extent that it is called 'the Black Belt' is unfair to the South and to the negro race.

"It smacks too much of the notorious 'Black Belt' of Chicago where negroes live under the most shameful conditions."

We should like to accommodate The Commercial Dispatch, but we feel that we must face the facts—and, in facing the facts, we shall go on describing the area to which it refers as the Black Belt. We have pointed out not once, but dozens of times, that the Black Belt gets its name from the color of its soil when wet—rather from the best types of this prairie soil, which over in the western part of the state are the Houston and Bell clays.

That is still not to say, however, that as for the predominating color of its human inhabitants, the name is not also extremely apt. Lowndes County has more prairie soil in it than any other county in Alabama. At the same time, Lowndes has the state's largest percentage of negroes. In Lowndes, 85.5 per cent of the people are negroes! Next comes Greene in the area of prairie soil. In Greene, 82.4 per cent of the people are negroes. Sumter is a great Black Belt county; 78.9 per cent of its inhabitants are negroes; Wilcox is another, with 77.6 per cent of its people being negroes.

It is not as though some outsiders were trying to foist upon the Black Belt an undesirable, unwanted name. Those who try to change the name of the Black Belt in Alabama to the Blackland Belt, or some such other fancy thing, will find themselves in more hot water than did the fellow who tried to change the name of Arkansas to Ar-Kansas. Generations of Black

Belt people—the white people of the Black Belt—have known it as the Black Belt, and they don't want it any other way. Even with the Department of Agriculture it is officially known in its bulletins as the Black Prairie Belt—so it will keep on being the Black Belt with us until the Black Belt itself demands a change. After all, if a Smith wants to be known as a Smythe that's his business and not ours.

Huntsville, Ala.

Courier

Historic City Has Over 19,000 Negroes Who Are Contributing to Industrial Development of Community.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 8.—This beautiful, historic, and healthful city was founded in 1804 and incorporated in 1809. It is located in the heart of the Tennessee Valley under the shadow of Mount Monte, 2000 feet above sea level and its health facilities are unsurpassed. Some of the most industrious people in the United States have made their homes here. Race relations in Huntsville have always been favorable. The city is blazed by nature with the world famous "Big Spring," which yields 24,000,000 gallons of water daily, supplying the city's population of 32,118 with fresh cool water.

Huntsville is the county seat of Madison county. The county population of 64,623 includes 19,272 Negroes. In the rural district, there are 2,839 Negro families of which 2,351 are tenants and 402 are homeowners. The Negro population in Huntsville is employed in all the industries of the place except cotton mills, although the Huntsville Negroes own and operate a very successful cotton gin company. Negroes here own also 1 drugstore, 3 grocery stores, 3 barber shops, 2 funeral homes, 2 cafes, 1 billiard room, 1 confectionery store and 2 dance halls. There are five Negro professional men here, three physicians and two dentists. In the business section of the city, there are two Negro-owned brick buildings which house a drugstore, 2 cafes, 1 beauty parlor, 1 barber shop, 1 theatre and 1 insurance company. Huntsville has many beautiful and comfortable Negro homes which are scattered in practically every section of the city. As in the case of most Southern cities, Huntsville has many Negro churches; perhaps 18 in all, 4 of which are Baptist, 3 Methodist, 1 Christian, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Holiness, 1 Nazarene and 3 miscellaneous.

The city has 2 public schools for Negroes with a distinct enrollment of 782 students. The Negro high school has an enrollment of 58 and

the junior high has 132 students. The county school system has a total of 92 schools of which 49 are occupied by Negroes with 73 teachers. There are 3,490 Negro students in the county schools which are operated seven months a year. The city schools have a nine-month course.

In 1896, the Seventh Day Adventist established the Oakwood Junior college here in Huntsville. At present, its student body is made up of young women and men from 29 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, and the West Indies—225 in all. The school property comprises 50 buildings on 896 acres of land. The Alabama Agriculture and Mechanical Institute is also located here. It is probably the oldest Negro institution in the state, having been founded by the late William Hooper Council. Today this institution has 46 teachers on its faculty, most of whom are graduates from the leading colleges and universities of the country.

The Huntsville Progressive Citizens' club has done much to promote the civic interest of the Negro in this city and county. Foremost among its members is a live-wire committee composed of Atty. Charles V. Henley, Mrs. Annie Harris, Prof. E. Z. Matthews, and Messrs. C. H. Cobb, E. Shelby Johnson, John Reuben Cabiness, Leroy Lowery, Wilbur Robinson and David McDonald.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Age-Herald July 31, 1940 POPULATION RISES

BESSEMER, Ala., July 30—Bessemers scholastic population for 1940 totals 5,516, according to reports that have been compiled in the office of the superintendent of schools. J. C.

Orr. An increase of 258 over 1938 is shown in the report. From the scholastic population report, it is indicated that the federal census will show an increase in population and Bessemer will have in the neighborhood of about 25,000 persons living in the city limits.

The total Negro population of school age is more than that of white persons, being in the ratio of 3,181 for Negroes, and 2,335 for whites. The report shows there are more girls than boys, 2,288 boys having been enumerated and 2,694 girls.

The city was divided into three school areas, Arlington, Jonesboro and Vance, and all areas showed an increase in white population, but the Jonesboro and Arlington areas showed a decrease in Negro population, while the Vance area gave an increase of 272. The school census was taken by a group of teachers.

Washington Census Reveals Negro Population 179,794

WASHINGTON, July 18—(ANP)—Preliminary figures on the Census in Washington show that the town has grown from a 486,869 population in 1930 to that of a big city of 663,153 in 1940. And of that number, unofficial figures indicate that Negroes have also increased the population of the city by some 20 per cent, basing the deductions on the percentages of Negroes in the city under the 1930 census.

At that time, the percentage of Negroes of the total population represented 27.1 or a total of 132,068 in number.

Using this same percentage on the present count, that would mean that there are 179,794 Negroes residing in the capital city at this time although here is no definite figure on this at present.

Conflicting figures on this are coming to light, as it has been revealed that a survey made by the graduate school of George Washington university showed an influx of some 64,000 Negroes into the city since 1930. This would raise the figure to nearer 200,000 than that obtained by a percentage figuring on the old basis of 1930.

Another survey indicated that numbers of Negroes had come into Washington not only from the South, but from New England, as pointed out by Dr. Robert Weaver of the Housing authority, stating that New England was being drained of its Negro population due to the lack of opportunities in that section for Negro workers trained in professional and semi-professional fields.

Add to this group, the large number of Negroes both trained and untrained who come to Washington seeking opportunities denied them in the South and still denied them in Washington, and the figures from the university survey seem to be nearer the fact than the percentages would show.

Washington's present population of 663,153 shows the greatest

increase of any city in the country, due largely to the efforts of the New Deal in concentrating governmental activities in a centralized bureau or series of bureaus.

Nothing definite on the Negro future will be available for some time yet, it is reported by the bureau of census, only the problematic figure arrived at by using the last percentage as a base.

Washington Unofficially at 663,153 With 132,058 Negroes

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WILL CENSUS SHOW NEGROES ON DECREASE?

Expect Many Facts in 1940 Enumeration

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Is the Negro population of the U. S. Diminishing to such an extent that the next census may find that there are fewer Negroes when compared with the white population than ever before? Or is the census an exact count of the Negroes in the United States?

Few people believe that the census has given a correct count on the Negroes and are eager to see what the outcome of the present one will be.

Figures from the Department of Commerce, which administers the affairs of the bureau of census show that in the first census of our country, taken in 1790, there were 3,929,214 persons who lived in the United States. Of that number, 757,208 were of African ancestry, or in other words, nearly 20 per cent of the country's total population in those years right after the revolution were Negroes.

To every 1,000 white persons there were 239 Negroes. But in censuses that followed, there was a gradual sure rise in the number of Negroes in this country. Figures on them are as follows:

1800	—	1,002,032	18.9%
1850	—	3,638,808	
1900	—	8,833,994	14.6%
1930	—	11,891,143	9.7%

Unofficial estimates today placed the Negro population at figures that range upward from 12,000,000 persons. Yet the proportion of Negroes in the total population has dropped. And dropped consistently as the figures indicate. What will the present proportion be? Experts declare the question debatable and feel that the 1940 census will show an even smaller percentage of Negroes in the country than there were in 1930.

However, in the coming census, officials are more than anxious to have more correct information and data on the Ne-

gro population of the United States and are seeking to make this count as accurate as possible. To that end, information that may throw a new light upon the social and economic problems of the Negro in the U. S. will be obtained.

This will be derived from six separate censuses, all of which will be taken in 1940. They will be the census of population; the census of agriculture; the census of housing; the census of business and manufacture; and the census of mines and quarries. The latter three will begin earlier than the first three as they require several months to complete.

Says the brochure from the census bureau:

"The census of population will be the one to provide the usual count of the number and proportion of colored people in the country. But it will go much further this year. It will gauge the amount of money the Negro has to spend, and indicate in a broad way where that money is located. It will show how many colored persons have work, how many are looking for jobs. It will make possible the classification of Negro workers . . . as indeed of all workers . . . into three groups; the employed, the unemployed, who have worked at some time in their lives, and the unemployed who have never worked."

Race Believed Decreasing In Ratio To Total

Figures, However,
Show Increasing
Numerical Gains

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Is the Negro population of the United States diminishing to such an extent that the next census may find that there are fewer when compared with the white population than ever before? Or is the census an exact count of the Negroes in the United States?

Few people believe that the census has given a correct count of the Negroes and are eager to see what the outcome of the present one will be.

RATIO DECREASES

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Of that number, 757,208 were of African ancestry, or nearly 20 per cent of the total population.

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WANT CORRECT DATA

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"It will show how many colored persons have work, how many are looking for jobs. It will make possible the classification of Negro workers—as indeed of all workers—into three groups, the employed, the unemployed, who have worked at some time in their lives, and the unemployed who have never worked."

POPULATION SHIFTS

"It may reveal the effect upon Negroes of industry shifts, droughts, depressions, floods, and the noticeable movement of thousands from country

to city, South to North. They will reveal where the Negro population and consequently the Negro market for commodities of all sorts is now located.

"They will furnish vital statistics upon which the revision of insurance rates can be based. And they will give the Negro citizenship of each community a basis upon which to compare the standards of their own people with those of other cities, other states and other sections of the country."

"The housing census will uncover equally important facts about the houses in which Negro families live."

HOUSING PROGRAM

"At present, there is a wide variety of opinions as to the extent of housing needs. Many leaders have been saying that colored persons stand lowest in the housing scale, and should therefore be the first beneficiaries of any re-housing program. If it does prove true, steps to alleviate the condition will undoubtedly be made easier by the fact that complete, unquestionable data is at hand to prove the point."

Another important item will be the farm census. Special attention will be paid to "plantation farms—those operated as one working unit on which five or more farm families, including at least one sharecropper or tenant family, are regularly employed. The number of farm laborers, and the cash wages received by them, will be determined."

"Inasmuch as the plight of sharecroppers and tenant farmers has troubled the country for many years, and since Negroes constitute a large percentage of these workers, any program for their relief that may result from the census data will inevitably find Negroes among the first to benefit."

ENUMERATION THIS YEAR WILL CHART ECONOMIC GAINS

Loss, or Gain in
Population also
To Be Measured

The Census of 1940 is going to have a special importance for the Negro citizens of the United States. As have all previous censuses, it will show how many Negroes live in this country, and how large a part of the total population they form. But beyond that, it will measure their econom-

ic condition and their social needs more completely than ever before.

The first census of our country taken in 1790, brought to light one fact about the Negro population this is just as startling now as it was then. It showed that among the 3,929,214 persons who lived in the United States, 757,208 were of African ancestry.

In other words, that Negroes constituted 19.3 per cent of the country's total population in those years just after the Revolution; that to every 1,000 white persons in the states, there were 239 Negroes! This earliest governmental population count was then, and still is, of tremendous importance, being one of the first tangible indications that America was to be a country which more than one racial group might call "my native land."

A Million in 1800

Censuses that followed showed a gradual, sure rise in the number of Negroes in this country. By 1800 they numbered 1,002,037; by 1850, 3,638,808; by 1900, 8,833,994; and by 1930, 11,891,143. Today, unofficial estimates of the number range upward from 12,000,000. Yet the proportion of Negroes in the total population has consistently decreased.

By 1800 it had dropped from 19.3 per cent to 18.9 per cent. By 1900 it had fallen to 11.6 per cent, and by 1930 it stood at only 9.7 per cent. It is debatable whether Negroes will constitute as large a per cent of the total population in 1940 as they did in 1930.

Facts Provided by the Census

The Census of 1940 will answer questions of primary importance, therefore: (1) how many Negroes are there now in the United States, and (2) has their proportion decreased still further, or has it taken an unexpected—and unprecedented—upswing?

These are facts that we have come to expect from every census enumeration—facts that, as always, may have a tremendously important bearing upon the determination of the Negro's place in American life.

But of even greater significance will be some additional information to be gathered, at the same time, by the Census Bureau's thousands of enumerators—information that may easily throw a new light upon the social and economic problems of the Negro in the United States.

This will be derived from six separate censuses, all of which will be taken in 1940. They will be the

census of population, the census of agriculture, the census of housing, the censuses of business and manufactures, and the census of mines and quarries. The latter three began on January 2, as they will require several months. The others will begin April 1, and will be completed within one month.

The Census of Population

The census of population is the one which will provide the usual count of the number and proportion of colored people in this country. But it will go much further this year. It will gauge the amount of money the Negro has to spend, and indicate in a broad way where that money is located.

It will show how many colored persons have work, how many are looking for jobs. It will make possible the classification of Negro workers—as indeed of all workers—into three groups: the employed, the unemployed who at some time in their lives have worked and the unemployed who have never worked.

It will show the occupation, trade, profession or particular kind of work performed by those who have jobs; and indicate the business, industry or professional group in which they are employed. It will measure the amount of education Negroes in each section of the country have had. And finally, it may reveal the effect upon Negroes of industry shifts, droughts, depressions, floods and the noticeable movement of thousands of colored people from country to city, South to North.

Undoubtedly these facts will be of immense value to everyone interested in the current status of the Negro in this country. They will reveal where the Negro population—and consequently the Negro market for commodities of all sorts—is now located. They will give a complete picture of Negro employment and wage income, so essential in planning any sort of government assistance policy.

They will furnish vital statistics upon which the revision of insurance rates can be based. And they will give the Negro citizenship of each community a basis upon which to compare the standards of their own people with those of other cities, other states and other sections of the country.

The Housing Census

The housing census will uncover equally important facts about the homes in which Negro families live. It will show the types of structures—whether single-family, multiple-family or detached. It will indicate the age of the houses, their worth. It will show whether or not they are owned; and if not, how they are financed. And it will answer the question, How many colored homes have radios?

There are few more important

indexes of the social and economic status of a population than the standard of its housing. At present there is a wide variety of opinion as to the extent of housing needs. Many Negro leaders have been saying that colored persons stand lowest in the housing scale, and should therefore be the first beneficiaries of any rehousing program.

Whether or not this is actually the case will be shown beyond a doubt when the housing census tabulation is completed; and if it does prove true, steps to alleviate the condition will undoubtedly be made easier by the fact that complete, unquestionable data is at hand to prove the point.

The Farm Census

The census of agriculture will survey the nearly seven million farms in the United States. It will pay special attention to "plantation" farms—those operated as one working unit on which five or more farm families, including at least one sharecropper or tenant family, are regularly employed. The number of farm laborers, and the cash wages received by them, will be determined. Other questions, to ascertain the amount of money received for farm products and to learn where and how they were sold, are among those to be asked.

Inasmuch as the plight of sharecroppers and tenant farmers has troubled the country for many years, and since Negroes constitute a large percentage of these workers, any program for their relief that may result from the publication of census data will inevitably find Negroes among the first to benefit.

The Business Census

The census of business will provide an accurate picture of the present status of Negro enterprises—the first available since 1935, when a decrease in the number of businesses owned by colored people, and the amount of trade handled by them, was noted. It will also show the inventories on hand in all businesses at the beginning of the year, the amount of money owed by consumers on both installment and open accounts, and the value of accounts being handled by sales finance companies.

Both Negro business men and consumers should benefit from this information. The business man will be able to study the trends of the successful Negro-owned enterprises, to compare his own business with others of the same type. Consumers may benefit if, for instance, the census indicates that there are undeveloped markets for certain commodities, making possible an increase in output with a consequent decrease in cost per unit of production to the manufacturer.

Even the census of mines and

quarries, which will not touch the colored population as closely as most of the others, may have important repercussions upon the Negro public. Few colored men own or operate mines or quarries, but thousands work in them, and the compilation of statistics regarding their employment, rates of pay and hours of work may bring out inequalities which in time can be adjusted.

Of course, there are hundreds of other broad plans for social betterment in which the data gathered by the Census Bureau will be of inestimable value. Important movements like Social Security, unemployment relief and the whole agricultural program will undoubtedly depend upon census-gathered figures for guiding facts.

Of Special Interest to Negroes

For these reasons the Negro citizens of America should have a special interest in each of the various census enumerations. The wisdom with which the future course of the Negro American can be planned will depend upon the accuracy of the figures resulting from the census, and this in turn will depend upon how willingly and completely all the questions asked are answered.

How many Negroes are there in the United States? How many have work and how many are on relief? How many have migrated from South to North, from country to city? Which types of Negro-owned business are increasing and which are decreasing? What proportion of Negro farm operators are tenants or sharecroppers?

These are but a few of the many hundreds of questions affecting the life and happiness of every colored American which will be answered by the records of the 1940 census. It may be that some of the questions asked by enumerators will be hard to answer. In previous censuses many persons were a little afraid to tell the truth about themselves, fearing that the information would be given to persons who had no business with it. A few were afraid that their names and ages were being taken for a war draft, or their incomes determined for the benefit of the tax-collector.

All Information Confidential

By act of Congress it is unlawful for the Census Bureau or its enumerators to disclose any of the facts they gather to anyone, not even to another government department. Knowing this, Negroes throughout the country have every reason to take pride in providing information needed for the census. This does not mean that they should "pad" their income, inflate the value of their business, or give incorrect facts about the extent of their education for the sake of making a "good record." But it does mean that they should answer

the census questions promptly and accurately.

In the last analysis, the portions of the census of 1940 touching upon the Negro life in America will be as accurate—and only as accurate—as the colored people of the United States care to make them. Certainly it is the hope of the Census Bureau that the members of America's largest racial minority group in recognition of the responsibility that goes with freedom and democracy, will cooperate wholeheartedly in this tremendous undertaking, and help to make the Census of 1940 the finest inventory of our people in the history of the United States.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
April 4, 1940

Statistics

PRETTY soon now the census-man will be paying you a call. And some time thereafter, the government will write in a big book some more or less interesting facts about you, your town, your county, state and nation.

At this time it might prove interesting to look back to see what previous census-takers found out about Fairfield county. Some time between 1820 and 1840, the Negroes, due to large-scale slave importation first outnumbered the whites, and during the past century and more, they have remained, preponderantly, in the majority.

Here are the figures since 1790. They could be made the basis for a dozen thought-provoking editorials, so write your own ticket:

Year	Whites	Negroes	Total
1790	6,138	1,485	7,623
1820	9,378	7,796	17,174
1840	7,587	12,578	20,165
1860	6,373	15,738	22,111
1880	6,885	20,880	27,765
1900	7,050	22,375	29,425
1920	6,487	20,672	27,159
1930	7,597	15,690	23,287
1940	?	?	?

It is, we believe, safe to make two predictions concerning the census of 1940: First, that the total population will be substantially increased; secondly, that the proportion of Negroes over whites will again be decreased.

One of the problems of Southern counties like Fairfield, which legislators in Washington have never seemed to understand fully, is due to the preponderance of Negroes over whites. This is not to say that the South has always handled the so-called race problem wisely. In our opinion, she has erred grievously, on a number of

counts. But just the same, the problem, since 1860, has been a serious one which at times seemed almost insoluble—a fact which the simon-pure Northern and Western counties have not comprehended. As the races tend to approach a more even balance, the question will become less acute.

What lessons can you draw from the fore-going figures? There are many others.

Future Population

One would think that the Birmingham News was older than its mere 53 years from the tone of its editorial on Birmingham population figures. For The News predicts that "merchants of the future must cater to the wants of older people. There will be more bedroom slippers and easy chairs and fewer perambulators and bassinets."

Well, all we can say is that our afternoon paper colleagues just don't get around much nowadays in Birmingham—or at least they do not get around in the neighborhoods where one can look over the back yard fences and see row after row, or line after line, perhaps, of white, square-shaped infant garments.

Babies seem to keep on being born. Just when statisticians put out some figures to prove that race suicide is on its way we learn that a new crop of youngsters suddenly appears on the scene.

Census Is Of Special Interest To Southern Negro, Says Patterson

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Colored persons throughout the Southern states should take particular interest in making the 1940 Census, which started April 1, as accurate and complete as possible, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, believes.

Age 4-6-40
"When this Census is finished, certain sections of it will constitute the most complete survey of the resources and the needs of the Southern Negro—urban and rural—ever made," Dr. Patterson said in a recent interview. "An intelligent approach to improving the miserable conditions under which Negroes all too frequently work, receive their education, and live, must be based on facts as will be revealed in this Census."

Dr. Patterson added an assurance that no one need fear that any information given to a Census-taker would be passed on to any other person or government agency. An Act of Congress prevents anyone but sworn Census workers from examining the records.

"I cannot too strongly urge that every colored person visited by a Census enumerator do his best to give prompt and truthful answers to all questions asked," he said. "Only in this way can the Negro reveal himself—his accomplishments as well as his needs—to the nation as a whole."

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 2, 1940

Hundreds Of Negro Servants Missed By Census Takers

Several hundred Negro servants appear to have been missed in the census, according to information reaching City Commission President W. Cooper Green today.

Mr. Green appealed to all Birmingham residents to communicate with the census office at the courthouse, if there is any reason to believe their servants were not enumerated.

Copies of letters were received from Rucker Agee, who said that

no census taker called at his house and that neither of his two Negro servants had been counted; M. H. Sterne said three Negro servants had not been counted, and Mark Hodo reported no census taker had been to his house.

Mr. Green said he asked two Negro maids at a cafeteria if they had been enumerated, and both replied negatively.

Ozark, Ala., Star
April 25, 1940

Negro Population In Alabama Is One-Third Total

There are more than ten times as many negroes in Alabama as in all New England, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, pointed out in an address to Negro doctors and others attending the annual meeting and clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. The address was delivered at a meeting devoted to public health which was held in the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

"Only two other states of the Union—Georgia and Mississippi—contain more Negroes than Alabama and in only four states—Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana—does the ratio of colored population to total population exceed that in this State," he said. "In the United States as a whole, approximately one person out of every ten is a Negro. In New England colored people represent only slightly more than one per cent of the total population. They constitute less than one-fourth of the South's total population. Yet Alabama's population would be reduced by more than one-third if all our Negroes should suddenly move away in one mass migration, assuming, of course that others would not move in to take their places. Negroes in Alabama at the present time exceed the State's total population six years after the end of the War Between the States."

Dr. Baker declared that, because of the large number of Negroes in Alabama, the State Department of Health was paying special attention to the problems of Negro health.

Decade Study Shows Farms Over - Peopled

Federal Bureau Reports 3 1/2 Million Fewer Needed on Land.

SEP 23 1940

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington estimates that because of a 2,000,000 increase in farm population since 1930, together with technological changes in agricultural methods, labor requirements for agricultural production could be met by approximately 3,500,000 fewer farm people than there are at present.

An estimate of employment on farms, the bureau said, shows a decrease of more than 300,000 persons during the last decade. It was pointed out, however, that while opportunities on farms were decreasing, there was less likelihood that farm people would get jobs elsewhere. In the past they remained on the farms.

Farm population, the bureau said, increased at about the same rate as total population during the past decade with the result that the ratio of farm to total population is about one to four, virtually the same as in 1930. Heretofore, the bureau said, farm population increased less rapidly than nonfarm population.

Changes in population on farms were not uniform throughout the country during the past decade, the bureau said. In some areas—especially areas best adapted to commercial farming, including sections most severely hit by drouth—there was enough migration from the farms to bring about a reduction in farm population. In other sections, however, there were general increases large enough to show an increase for the whole country.

One result of these changes, the bureau said, was to increase the number of persons living in more densely populated farm areas and to decrease the number living in the less densely populated areas.

One of the current of migration which attracted much attention during the decade was from parts of the Great Plains and adjacent areas to the Pacific coast states.

In some parts of these areas, the bureau said, continued mechanization of farming operations reduced opportunities for farmers or even replaced them. As a result, there was a migration from the farms and villages much of which went to the Pacific coast states. This movement, the bureau added, is still continuing.

Many of these migrants, the bureau said, had little or no capital and large numbers entered a labor market in which the demand is for unskilled seasonal workers. Many of them who have gained a foothold on the land at their new locations, the bureau added, have settled on small unproductive farms, not suited to permanent occupancy.

U.S. Population

131,409,881

Census Shows

3 1/2 de Constitution

Georgia Increases 7.3 Per Cent, Faster Than

Atlanta, Ga. in 1920-1930.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—(AP) The census bureau announced tonight that the population of the United States on April 1 was 131,409,881. This was a gain of 7 per cent since 1930—the smallest percentage increase in any decade of American history.

The 48 states and the District of Columbia reported 8,634,835 more residents than they did 10 years ago, but individual states had widely differing stories.

(Only 11 states—deleware, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina and Virginia—grew more rapidly in the past 10 years than in the decade 1920-1930, according to the United Press.

(Georgia's 1940 population of 3,119,953 was a 7.3 per cent increase over the 1930 figure of 2,908,506.)

Maturing Nation

The census count by states leaves as its outstanding impression the deceleration in the rate of population growth. In the decade ending this year the number of persons in the United States increased more than eight and a half million people and the total is now more than 131 millions. But that growth amounts to only 7 per cent while in the 1920-30 decade it was 16.1 per cent.

Declining immigration and a lower birth rate are reasons for the slower growth. Perhaps the depression figured very slightly because the state of the nation and the world seems to have some influence on population trends. During the 1910-20 war decade the rate of growth was slower than during either the preceding or the following ten-year period.

If the country approaches the static level of population forecast by experts, some areas do so more rapidly than others. The West, North Central states with a gain of only about 1.5 per cent came nearest to a standstill while New England and the Middle Atlantic states expanded at only about half the average rate for the nation as a whole. The Pacific division—California, Oregon and Washington—did best with an average of 18.2 per cent. A few Mountain states with small populations and the Southern states did next best in order.

In the 1920-30 decade the great booms were in those mild climate of California and Florida and in the Michigan automobile area. The lure of climate and easy life continued to have its reflection in the new Florida-California population figures with these states gaining 27 and 21 per cent respectively. But the District of Columbia was the glittering star of the Union galaxy in this last decade. Gaining numbers not quite so rapidly as the government pay rolls it showed a population rise of 36 per cent in the ten years.

A striking fact disclosed in the census is that the South's sixteen states from Texas to Maryland accounted for 44 per cent of the eight million gain for the nation while the other 32 states divided the other 56 per cent of the increase. Next to Florida in the rate of growth in the Southern tier were North Carolina and Louisiana, both having lifted their populations a little more than 12 per cent. The census director thinks people did not move out of the South in this period to the same extent that they had in the 1920-30 era.

SEP 26 1940

Numerous inferences might be drawn from the report. One of a political nature is that fate doesn't favor the Republicans. Ineligible for additions to their delegations so far as any reapportionment of representatives, while several rock-ribbed Republican states in Congress is concerned, such states as might lose a congressman.

POPULATION OF U. S. TOTALS 131,409,881, GAIN OF 7 PER CENT

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FLORIDA GAINED FASTEST

But California Did Best In
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CAPITAL OUTSTRIPS ALL

District Of Columbia Has 32.2
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Southeastern States Report
Healthy Gain In Residents

SEP 22 1940

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In actual numbers, California gained the most, 1,196,437, and Kansas lost the most, 81,862.

Less Than Half Ratio

The 7 per cent national gain was less than half the ratio in any previous decade. Census Director William L. Austin said this was due to a declining birth rate and a virtual stoppage of immigration during the past 10 years.

Austin said many sociologists had predicted eventually the population will reach some "static" level and stop increasing. While his bureau is unwilling to make an official prediction, he said the peak might be reached in 1970 or 1980.

The effect of birth rates on the population total was shown, he added, in the fact that the Northern states accounted for only one-third of the national gain, while the Southern half of the country—where the birth rate is higher—and the Pacific Coast states accounted for two-thirds of the increase.

All the Southeastern states had important increases. New England barely gained at all. Industrial states like New York and Pennsylvania gained less than the national average.

Parts of the Middle West, where drouths and dust storms have plagued the people, had losses. The population declined in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. The only other state to lose was Vermont.

Nevada continued to trail the state with 110,014 residents.

May Shift House Seats

The large shifts in population may change the distribution of seats in the House of Representatives.

The law requires the Census Bureau to submit final figures to President Roosevelt by Dec. 1, and directs him to relay the information to Congress in the first week in January.

Then, unless Congress enacts an apportionment system in 60 days, a computation made by the Census Bureau must be certified to the states by the clerk of the House and the new congressional seating will affect the House elections in the Fall of 1942.

Dr. Calvert L. Dedrick, apportionment expert of the bureau, said he guessed about 15 states would either lose or gain seats.

He said that, so far, California was the only state mathematically certain to gain. Another disclosure was that America's large cities failed to keep step with the Nation in population growth. In 405 cities of 25,000 population or more, the average gain was 5.1 per cent, compared with the national average of 7 per cent.

SOUTH'S POPULATION GAINS

Preliminary census figures so far made public show the greatest gains in population during the past ten years have been in the Southern states and the most notable failures to gain have been in New England. This leads New England commentators to lament that the "greatest growth is in regions with the least cultural and educational facilities."

Population growth is largely due to economic opportunities. Of course the rural South normally has a substantial growth through its large birth rate, but the fact that the South has gained and New England has lost pop-

ulation during the past ten years can be attributed in great part to more promising conditions and better opportunities for making a living to be found in this region. New England's loss of industries to the South has in itself been a determining reason for the migration of large numbers of people who have followed those industries from New England to their new locations in the South.

This great swing in population promises to have its political as well as economic repercussions. Representation in the national congress is based upon population and the Eastern and New England states may lose representatives while the South will gain.

—The Montgomery, Ala. Journal

Population And Progress

One of the most interesting topics of discussion over the nation in the last few days has been the country's population, as just disclosed by the census totals. The fact that the rate of increase in our population in the decade between 1930 and 1940 was the smallest in our history—only 7 per cent—has produced a great deal of comment and speculation concerning the significance of our slower population growth.

As an interesting example, the magazine *Business Week* has an editorial in its current issue entitled "The Census Tells a Story," beginning as follows:

"When we talk of America, we customarily think of mines and factories, of schools and churches, of national parks and broad highways, of railroad trains and automobiles. We seldom think of people—just people."

"And yet the population of any country is its basic resource. The rise and fall of a nation's population is the broadest possible measure you could get of its economic and social progress. Consequently, the statistics just released by the Bureau of Census, showing that in the 1930-40 decade the population of the United States increased only 7 per cent—less than one-half the increase shown in any previous decade—are an important commentary on what's going on economically in the United States."

Business Week remarks that it is not exactly new that the rate of growth of the population has been slowing down. It recalls that the Hoover Committee on Social Trends in 1933 pointed out this tendency, and that the National Resources Committee in the Summer of 1938 turned over to President Roosevelt a hefty volume, *The Problems of a Changing Population*, which discussed the consequences of a rise in the country's age level.

AS a matter of fact, it was well known to economists and sociologists and to many lay readers years before either of these studies that the rate of population growth was declining—not only in the United States, but over most of the world.

In thinking about the possible significance of the decline in the rate of increase in the United States, we should not overlook the fact that there has been a similar decline elsewhere in the world, and in some places a much more pronounced falling off in the rate of population increase than in this country.

For decades there has been, for example, comparatively slight growth in population in France, Germany, England and other European countries. The population in both France and Germany has been almost stationary for years.

The time is believed to be not far distant when the population of the British Isles will become stationary, and some of the statisticians have estimated that in the United States we may reach a point of stationary population between 1965 and 1970.

In some countries, most notably in Germany and Italy, the governments have sought to promote population increase by offering inducements to encourage larger families, by putting a tax on bachelors, and even by condoning illegitimacy. Even so, in Germany and Italy the rate of population increase has continued to decline, although no doubt its fall has been checked to some extent by the special measures which the governments have taken.

Business Week goes on to say that, while the tendency is not a new thing, it was not until the preliminary reports on the 1940 census came out last week that these hypotheses and apprehensions became facts.

"The census," it says, "confirms that the rate of growth is slower, and later data probably will confirm the widely accepted theory that greater longevity and a lower birth rate are combining to increase the proportion of older persons in the country. The dynamics of population seems destined to give us a greater number of 'men over 40,' and men over 50, and 60. And war, if war comes, may aggravate this tendency. For not only will it immediately cut a swath of the younger men out of our society, but also it will affect the birth rate in the years immediately following the war. For the death rate during wartime influences the vital statistics in peace."

In many of the comments in the press on the decline in rate of population increase, there has been much talk of a falling birth rate and of increased longevity, but little or nothing is said of the fact that immigration to the United States has been almost negli-

gible in recent years. In fact, in some years comparatively slight. For several decades have considerable economic significance; but more persons have left the United States than have come into it from other countries each year, but in the last two decades draw erroneous conclusions from it. It is This fact is mentioned in some comments on immigration has been sharply reduced, hardly true, for example, that "the rise and the 1940 census reports, but it is surprising. The principal point made by *Business Week* in its editorial is that "the rise and the how often the great reduction in immigration is the broadest possible measure you could get of its economic and social progress," and that there our lower rate of population increase. Naturally, a country into which millions of immigrants are pouring each year for as a strong relationship between the census long period is going to grow more rapidly figures of 1940 and economic conditions. than a country into which immigration is No one would deny that population shifts

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District Of Columbia Has 32.2 Percent Rise — All Of Southeastern States Report Healthy Gain In Residents

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During the past 10 years, the population of the United States has increased by 7 per cent, or 8,634,835 persons. The ratio of increase is the smallest in the history of the nation, being less than half that of the previous decade. The population of the United States on April 1, 1940, was 131,409,881, compared with 122,775,046 in 1930. This represents a gain of 7 per cent, or 8,634,835 persons. The ratio of increase is the smallest in the history of the nation, being less than half that of the previous decade. The population of the United States on April 1, 1940, was 131,409,881, compared with 122,775,046 in 1930. This represents a gain of 7 per cent, or 8,634,835 persons.

The effect of birth rates on the population total was shown, he added, in the fact that the Northern states accounted for only one-third of the national gain, while the Southern half of the country—where the birth rate is higher—accounted for two-thirds of the increase.

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Population growth is largely due to economic opportunities. Of course the rural South normally has a substantial growth through its large birth rate, but the fact that the South has gained and New England has lost population during the past ten years can be attributed in great part to more promising conditions and better opportunities for making a living to be found in this region. New England's loss of industries to the South has in itself been a determining reason for the migration of large numbers of people who have followed those industries from New England to their new locations in the South.

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As an interesting example, the magazine *Business Week* has an editorial in its current issue entitled "The Census Tells a Story," beginning as follows:

"When we talk of America, we customarily think of mines and factories, of schools and churches, of national parks and broad highways, of railroad trains and automobiles. We seldom think of people—just people.

"And yet the population of any country is its basic resource. The rise and fall of a nation's population is the broadest possible measure you could get of its economic and social progress. Consequently, the statistics just released by the Bureau of Census, showing that in the 1930-40 decade the population of the United States increased only 7 per cent—less than one-half the increase shown in any previous decade—are an important commentary on the economic and social life in the United States."

Business Week remarks that it is not exactly new that the rate of growth of the population has been slowing down. It recalls that the Hoover Committee on Social Trends pointed out this tendency, and that the National Resources Committee in 1933 pointed out this tendency, and that the Sumner of 1938 turned over to President Roosevelt a hefty volume, *The Problems of a Changing Population*, which discussed the consequences of a rise in the country's age level.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, IT WAS WELL KNOWN TO economists and sociologists and to many lay readers years before either of these studies that the rate of population growth was declining—not only in the United States, but over most of the world.

In thinking about the possible significance of the decline in the rate of increase in the United States, we should not overlook the fact that there has been a similar decline elsewhere in the world, and in some places a much more pronounced falling off in the rate of population increase than in this country.

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In many of the comments in the press on the decline in rate of population increase, there has been much talk of a falling birth rate and of increased longevity, but little or nothing is said of the fact that immigration to the United States has been almost negli-

gible in recent years. In fact, in some years more persons have left the United States than have come into it from other countries. This fact is mentioned in some comments on the 1940 census reports, but it is surprising how often the great reduction in immigration is ignored as a factor contributing to our lower rate of population increase.

Naturally, a country into which millions of immigrants are pouring each year for a long period is going to grow more rapidly than a country into which immigration is comparatively slight. For several decades, great numbers of immigrants came to this country each year, but in the last two decades immigration has been sharply reduced. The principal point made by *Business Week* in its editorial is that "the rise and fall of a nation's population is the broadest possible measure you could get of its economic and social progress," and that there is a strong relationship between the census figures of 1940 and economic conditions.

No one would deny that population shifts

FEW NEGROES MOVE
TO SOUTHERN STATES

The 1930 Census showed that less than 1 percent of the colored persons living in the South at that time had moved there from other sections of the country. It also showed that more than 58 percent of the colored people living in the North and West were born in the South.

THREE CITIES HAVE LARGEST
PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES

Birmingham, Alabama, and Memphis, Tennessee, had the largest percentages of Negro population in 1930, according to the Census of that year. Birmingham had slightly more than 38 percent.

CENSUS LABELED
A JAIL JAMMERMillions Will Refuse to
Answer Intimate Que-
ries, Senate Body Told.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. (AP)—A warning that millions of American women will choose jail rather than answer intimate questions in the forthcoming census was given to a senate subcommittee today by Catherine Curtis, of New York, national director of Women Investors in America, Inc.

"I recommend that congress postpone further appropriations for national defense and put through an emergency measure to enlarge jail accommodations to house the millions who will go there rather than disclose their wages or income, matrimonial adventures, or whether they use their bathroom alone or share it with someone else," she said.

Her warning was reinforced by Mrs. Norman Nock, of Washington, a representative of the National Organization of War Mothers.

Fight on Census Income Queries
Is Pressed in Senate CommitteeSenator Tobey Leads Attack, Calling Prying
Questions Illegal—4,000 Letters
of Protest Cited

By CHARLES W. HURD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The right of the Federal Government to force individuals, under threat of fine and imprisonment, to give census enumerators details of their private income and home mortgages was challenged today in hearings before a Senate Commerce subcommittee.

Senator Tobey of New Hampshire, leader of the fight to eliminate such questions, had the support, among others, of Representatives Dondero of Michigan and Reed of New York, who denounced questions of such a nature as illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr. Tobey stated that not only subsidiary officials but the President himself in recorded speeches broadcast periodically over the country, declared that census questions, including these personal ones, must be answered, on penalty of a \$200 fine or sixty days in jail.

"Ye gods!" he exclaimed. "Stalin and Hitler may play the game that way, but not in free America!"

Senator Tobey recently introduced a resolution stating it to be "the sense of the Senate" that these questions should not be asked, and today's hearing dealt with that resolution.

The Senator assailed the proposed questions from several angles. He stressed that (1) the Census Law of 1929 did not authorize this "prying" inquiry; (2) that legal authorization for such questions would be in violation of the Bill of Rights, and (3) that such data were no concern of the Census Bureau. The questions were unethical because the answers would become the basis for gossip in communities where census inquirers and the respondents both lived, he said.

If the government wished such information it should broaden the law so as to have the facts gathered by the impersonal Bureau of In-

The hearing was marked by frequent clashes between Senator Tobey on the one hand and Senators Bailey and Pepper on the other. The three laughingly recalled that they were "three Baptists," and they carried on their arguments under the old church rule, as Senator Tobey pointed out, that "a fundamental law is the right to argue."

The gist of the differences of opinion centered around the construction of Section 4 of the Census Law of 1929. Senator Bailey maintained that the Federal Government had a moral right to inquire about individual incomes in view of its social responsibility for public welfare. Senator Pepper argued that the authorization for a study of "distribution" certainly covered individual incomes. Senator Tobey disputed these contentions.

Advices Against Answering

He read into the record quotations from letters between himself and Secretary Hopkins. He also read excerpts from some of 4,000 letters he has received protesting against the inclusion of the debated questions. Many of the letters indicated the writers would refuse to answer the questions.

"Are you advising them not to answer?" Senator Bailey inquired. "I am," replied Senator Tobey.

Senator Pepper commented that questions had been asked previously of farmers regarding their income and the mortgages on their property.

Senator Tobey also commented on the fact that census enumerators are to be chosen on the basis of political patronage, reading a brief by an unnamed "prominent lawyer" in which it was stated that history showed that enumerators so chosen had been responsible for scandals in the past, and that there had been much greater satisfaction with enumerators chosen under Civil

Service rules.

"The whole nub of the thing is the method to be used," Senator Tobey said after reading scores of letters denouncing the employment of "ward heelers" and persons residing in the localities where their work would be done.

He went on to quote statements denouncing patronage employment of enumerators in other years by Senators Harrison, Walsh, Wagner McKellar and Supreme Court Justice Black when the latter was a member of the Senate.

Challenges Census Bureau

Representative Dondero challenged the Census Bureau to prove that the law authorized the mooted questions, while Representative Reed said that he wished to see the "Census Bureau saved from itself" and the public reaction that would be caused by persisting in the inquiry as now mapped. The legality and ethics of the questions were also disputed by Frank M. Parkham, president of the Sentinels of the Republic.

Only two witnesses on the other side were heard. Paul T. Cherington, a distribution consultant of New York and a member of a census advisory committee designated to assist in preparing the questions by the American Statistical Association, said the questions were approved in an effort to get definite information of the effect on business of income distribution.

He said possibly there had been an ill-founded tradition concerning the distribution of wealth in the country—for example that one-third of the population might be on the verge of starvation. "We want the facts, in order to know if statements like these are authentic," he said.

Mary Dublin, speaking for the National Consumers League, told the committee more adequate information on income was necessary for studying "adequately" the problem of distribution.

High officials of the Department of Commerce, including William L. Austin, director of the census, and Willard L. Thorp, economic adviser to the Secretary of Commerce, were ready to testify but there was no time to hear them. They will be heard tomorrow.

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American Census Discloses
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EFFORTS TO CURB CENSUS SNOOPER BEATEN IN HOUSE

Tribune
2-27-40
Penalties for Not Replying

Killed, Then Restored.

Chicago, Ill.

BY WILLARD EDWARDS.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—A sharp protest against government snooping was voiced by the house today when it voted, 104 to 99, to cancel the penalties provided for citizens who refuse to answer certain prying questions of 120,000 census takers who will start work thruout the nation April 1. However, the vote taken when the house was sitting as a committee of the whole, stood only for a short time.

The Republican minority, which is customarily more faithful in floor attendance than the Democratic majority, put over an amendment offered by Representative J. William Ditter [R., Pa.], which nullified the census penalties.

Two hours later a record roll call vote was forced, after the house whip had rounded up a large number of Democratic members. The prior action of the house was then reversed by a vote of 196 to 139, which defeated the Ditter amendment. This vote, in effect, put the penalties back into the law.

Housing Census Included.

The question came before the house when a deficiency bill totaling \$90,000,000 was under consideration. One of the items giving false answers. While many citizens have been haled into court for defying the enumerators, the record does not disclose that any one was ever jailed under this law.

Flooded with Protests.

Members of congress have been flooded in the last few days with letters of protest from citizens who have been informed of the intimate nature of the questions to be asked in the census. These include not only requests for information about income but inquiries about bathroom facilities, both inside and outdoors and other matters of a personal nature.

President Roosevelt's resentment at questions about his third term intentions were pointed to by Representative Daniel A. Reed [R., N. Y.] as an

example for citizens, indignant at census questions about far more personal matters, to follow.

"Mr. Roosevelt scolded reporters for asking him about the third term," Reed remarked. "Then he boarded a battleship and with two destroyers as escorts escaped from it all into the Atlantic ocean. The unhappy citizen has stayed at home, however, and answered questions of a personal nature or been subject to a jail sentence. It is time that this practice be stopped."

"There is no justification for the passage of this preposterous proposal," declared Representative Dewey Short [R., Mo.]. "What difference does it make to Harry Hopkins [secretary of commerce, who directs the census], whether the bathtub in my home is used by me exclusively or shared with a friend?"

Called Invasion of Privacy.

Short referred to proposed questions in the housing census which would require the householder to state whether his bathtub and sanitary facilities were used exclusively by him or shared with some one else. Other questions inquired whether the sanitary facilities were inside or outside doors; the extent of the accommodations available; whether there was a mortgage on the home, etc.

"This is an invasion of the privacy and sanctity of the home!" yelled Short. "My constituents will tell the snoopers that it is none of their damn business. They'll have to build a jail on every 40 acres in Missouri to hold all those refusing to answer."

Representative Charles A. Plumley [R., Vt.] announced to the house that a farmer in his district had offered to donate a 30 acre tract for a detention camp to hold all New Englanders refusing to answer the more intimate questions.

Recalls a 1907 Survey.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum [D., Va.] replied that there was a Republican precedent for the snooping questions. A Republican congress in 1907, he said, authorized a survey of conditions among women and child workers in the south. Among the questions asked in that census of women workers were the extent and value of their undergarments, he remarked.

A move by Representative John Taber [R., N. Y.] to kill the entire appropriation measure by striking out the enacting clause was narrowly beaten down, 111 to 99. An amendment striking at the questions concerning personal income was defeated by a voice vote.

The senate will consider this week a resolution offered by Senator Charles W. Tobey [R., N. H.] to strike out of the census question list those queries relating to income.

The housing census, Taber asserted, was part of an administration scheme to enlarge the housing program which has already put the government 1 billion 600 million dollars

Migration Issue To Be Decided By '40 Census

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—

Among thousands of interesting facts which the census of 1940 will bring to light will be an answer to the question which Negro sociologists have been asking since the last census in 1930. That question is: Are Negroes migrating northward from the southern sections of this country as rapidly as they did between the years 1920 and 1930?

The greatest change in the distribution of the Negro race within the United States since 1790 occurred in the decade 1920-30—a marked shift northward involving nearly a million persons.

In 1920 the total Negro population of the South was 8,912,231—85.2 percent of all the colored people in the country living in this region. By 1930 this total had risen a little, to 9,361,577, but this represented only 78.7 percent of the total colored population.

The North, on the other hand, had only 14.1 percent of the total Negro population in 1920—a total of 1,472,309 persons. By 1930 it had 2,409,210—an increase of 20.3 percent.

Whether this increase in the North at the expense of the South has continued since that time will not be known definitely until the results of the census are announced late this year.

Census Questions

The House enjoyed a genuine field day of oratory on Monday. Both sides had good arguments in the discussion on the housing census and both sides made the most of them. Together they laid an excellent foundation for a compromise. But when the voting began each side clung tenaciously to its position, and of course the majority party won.

Republican sponsors took their stand upon the Bill of Rights. They were outraged over the prospect of citizens being sent to jail for refusing to tell politically selected census takers the value of their homes and the amount of their mortgages. It is not difficult for Congressmen to wax eloquent in this type of debate. They visualized "snoopers" invading the sacred precincts of the home. They played upon the pitiable embarrassment of wives and daughters when questioned as to who uses the family bathtub. Congressman Reed brought the debate to a climax by drawing a contrast between President Roosevelt's refusal to answer a question of great public import, while citizens face prison if they decline to reveal intimate domestic details.

The Democratic sponsors of the forthcoming housing census fought any change in the bill. They offered ample evidence that it will not pry into private affairs more than previous special enumerations have done. They pointed out that the Census Bureau has seldom, if ever, invoked penalties against persons refusing to answer its questions. They rightly emphasized the need for information that will be of great value to Congress in shaping legislative policies.

Certainly there is a great need for detailed information as to the character of the homes in which the American people live. The proposed survey is essential to indicate the scope of the housing problem and to give legislators a comprehensive view of the Nation's slums. With the Government already engaged in widespread housing activities, it would be utterly unreasonable to pass by the opportunity the 1940 census offers to obtain this useful data.

The real question is whether this information can be assembled without any

serious encroachment upon privacy or individual rights. Americans properly resent being told that they must reveal confidential information under threat of severe punishment. Probably this special census could be taken just as effectively by asking citizens to cooperate with the enumerators and eliminating all question of penalties for non-compliance. Such a compromise would have been the logical outcome of the House debate.

As the Government requires more and more information regarding the lives of its citizens, it should be increasingly scrupulous in the methods employed to collect that data. Use of political appointees to carry out assignments of this sort is particularly unfortunate. And when confidential facts not absolutely essential to conduct of public business are sought, any semblance of an inquisition should be carefully avoided.

THE NEGRO IN THE 1940 CENSUS

The 1940 population census which has just begun is of special significance to the Negro citizens of the United States. It would be unfortunate if any substantial number of our people should, on ground of invasion of their privacy, refuse to answer important inquiries.

The census of 1790, the first to be taken in this country, brought to light one fact about the Negro population that is just as startling now as it was then. It showed that among the 3,929,214 persons who lived in the United States, 757,208 were of African ancestry. In other words, that Negroes constituted 19.3 per cent of the country's total population in those years just after the Revolution that to every 1,000 white persons in the states, there were 239 Negroes. This earliest governmental population count was then, and still is, of tremendous importance, being one of the first tangible indications that America was to be a country which more than one racial group might call "my native land."

Censuses that followed showed a gradual sure rise in the number of Negroes in this country. By 1800, they numbered 1,002,037; by 1850, 3,638,808; by 1900, 8,833,994; and by 1930, 11,891,143. Today, unofficial estimates of the number range upward from 12,000,000. Yet the proportion of Negroes in the total population has consistently decreased. By 1800 it had dropped from 19.3 per cent to 18.9 per cent. By 1900 it had fallen to 11.6 per cent, and by 1930 it stood at only 9.7 per cent. It is debatable whether Negroes will constitute as large a percentage of the total population in 1940 as they did in 1930.

The absence of authentic information on the extent of our participation in the life of America has led to many misrepresentations tending to discredit our claims, and undermine our position.

Besides measuring the economic condition of our people and our social needs, the census of 1940 will answer two questions of primary importance: (1) how many Negroes are there now in the United States, and (2) has their proportion decreased still further, or has it taken an unexpected, unprecedented upswing?

But of even greater significance will be the gathering of facts that will reveal the proportion to which Negroes have been driven from certain basic industries; that will determine whether tenant farming is increasing or farm ownership decreasing among our people; that will indicate the trend in Negro business enterprise, and the type of business that yields compensatory returns.

This census will go beyond the mere population count. It will gauge the amount of money the Negro has to spend, and indicate in a broad way where that money is located. It will show how many colored persons have

work, how many are looking for jobs. It will measure the amount of education Negroes in each section of the country have had. And finally, it may reveal the effect upon Negroes of industry shifts, droughts, depressions, floods, and the noticeable movement of thousands of colored people from country to city, South to North.

Undoubtedly these facts will be of immense value to everyone interested in the current status of the Negro in this country. They will reveal where the Negro population—and consequently the Negro market for commodities of all sorts—is now located. They will give a complete picture of Negro employment and wage income, so essential in planning any sort of government assistance policy. They will furnish vital statistics upon which the revision of insurance rates can be based. And they will give the Negro citizenship of each community a basis upon which to compare the standards of their own people with those of other cities and states.

Hundreds Of Negro Servants Missed By Census Takers

Several hundred Negro servants appear to have been missed in the census, according to information reaching City Commissioner President W. Cooper Green today.

Mr. Green appealed to all Birmingham residents to communicate with the census office at the courthouse, if there is any reason to believe their servants were not enumerated.

Copies of letters were received from Rucker Agee, who said that no census taker called at his house and that neither of his two Negro servants had been counted; M. H. Sterne said three Negro servants had not been counted, and Mark Hodo reported no census taker had been to his house.

Mr. Green said he asked two Negro maids at a cafeteria if they had been enumerated, and both replied negatively.

Negro Families Discussed By Population Association

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — The more children there are in a family in the United States, the larger is the part of the budget spent for food, and, by irony of fate, the lower goes the nutritional level. Prof. Frank Lorimer of the American University, told the population association of America at a meeting here Thursday. In Negro families, he said, the

high proportion of working wives is attributed to poverty resulting from meager earnings of men, and concluded from evidence that the proportion of Negro wives who work drops sharply when husbands' earnings rise above \$1,100 a year.

Sylacauga, Ala., Advances
April 25, 1940

ALABAMA THIRD NEGRO POPULATION

Tuskegee, April 25. There are more than ten times as many Negroes in Alabama as in all New England, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, pointed out in an address to Negro Doctors and others attending the annual meeting of clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. The address was delivered at a meeting devoted to public health which was held in the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

"Only two other states of the Union—Georgia and Mississippi—contain more Negroes than Alabama, and in only four states, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana, does the ratio of colored population to total population exceed that in this State," he said. "In the United States as a whole, approximately one person out of every ten is a Negro. In New England colored people represent only slightly more than one per cent of the total population. They constitute less than one-fourth the South's total population. Yet Alabama's population would be reduced by more than one-third if all our negroes should suddenly move away in one mass migration, assuming, of course, that others would not move in to take their places. Negroes in Alabama at the present time exceed the State's total population six years after the end of the War Between the States."

Dr. Baker declared that, because of the large number of Negroes in Alabama, the State

Department of Health was paying special attention to the problem of the Negroes.

Cullman, Ala., Tribune
May 2, 1940

Two States Have More Negroes Than Alabama

TUSKEGEE—There are more than ten times as many Negroes in Alabama as in all New England, Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer, pointed out in an address to Negro doctors and others attending the annual meeting and clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. The address was delivered at a meeting devoted to public health which was held in the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

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Dr. Baker declared that, because of the large number of Negroes in Alabama, the State Department of Health was paying special attention to the problems of Negro health.

CITY POPULATION GROWTH IN U.S. FOUND SLACKING

Age-Herald
Census Analyst Avers

Interurbanism Now

7-13-40
Dominant Trend

CHICAGO, July 12—(P)—The phenomenal growth of the large American cities is now ended, and the nation appears to be entering an era of "better balance," with interurbanism dominant.

So says Prof. William L. Bailey, Northwestern University sociologist, in an analysis of the first 1940 census reports. The partial returns, he believes, are sufficiently numerous to indicate what may reasonably be expected from the complete report.

Prof. Bailey, who has written at length on community affairs and population trends and long been active in city planning activities, also drew these conclusions from his recent studies:

"Excluding California, which continues to be exceptional, especially on the growth of Los Angeles, which is twice that of the average of the great cities in these times, the westward movement is over. In fact, the East and the South are now the frontier.

"American mobilization calls for doing the most and best with our urban resources and the current census certainly is pointing out the necessity of making our metropolitan centers more attractive. Improving big city morale is a vital aspect of national defense."

The nation's population, he continued, is now about equally divided, a third each to great city, small city and town and rural areas. Therefore, he deduced, "urbanism is no longer the dominant feature in our national life, as ruralism was in the earlier days.

"Current population trends indicate that if the great cities, particularly their central districts, are not desirable, even their suburbs in general are not considered the most attractive places.

"The urban slacking is all along the line, but generally speaking it is 50 per cent more aggravated for the great cities than for the lesser ones.

"In the suburban field, to which so many look hopefully, the larger suburbs show relatively and unexpectedly slight gains. This is true even of residential suburbs which are rated the best in the country for general living conditions.

"It may well turn out that the many and rapidly increasing number of small suburbs and interurban places well-located laterally

from groups of suburbs and between metropolitan districts, will show the largest gains. The zone of growth seems to be beyond 20 miles from the larger cities."

The nation, Prof. Bailey asserted, "needs criteria of judging business and society different from the traditional one of mere numbers. Quantitative standards must now—and quickly—be replaced by qualitative ones. Our people and their leaders will need to see things from this new point of view to meet the new trends disclosed by the current census."

The Gallup Poll

Census Takers Missed 1.4% Of Population

Less Than One Person
In 75 Not Checked,
Survey Indicates

By Dr. George Gallup
Director American Institute

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 6.—Ever since the first United States census was conducted in 1790 statisticians have debated the question: "How accurate is the census?" In recent years statisticians have estimated that Uncle Sam's census-takers might have missed from 5 to 10 per cent of the total population.

But a new study conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion in all parts of the United States indicates for the first time in history how good a job has been done.

At regular intervals since the early days of the census last April the Institute has asked a carefully selected cross-section of the American public: "Has a Government census-taker called at your home and obtained the information for the government about you?"

With the great job of census-taking virtually completed the Institute survey indicates that not less than one person in 75—actually 1.4 per cent in the Institute's cross section—were missed.

When this figure is applied to the estimated census totals for the United States, the indications are that Uncle Sam's enumerators missed only from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons. While a variable of such size might be enough to boost several American cities into the 100,000 or 500,000 population groups, statisticians regard it as a remarkably small error in an enterprise as far-reaching and difficult as the United States census.

Omissions Equally Spread

Nor were census omissions concentrated in any particular areas or localities, the Institute's study indicates. Such oversights as were revealed were distributed through all sections of the country, and in urban as well as rural areas. "We've been away" . . . "no-body ever comes out this way" . . . "we just didn't see a census-man out our way" . . . there are the explanations given by typical persons who say they were missed by the census-takers.

Interestingly enough, a comparatively large number of persons (about 4 per cent) said they believed they had been missed by census enumerators, but Institute check-backs revealed that in a majority of these instances other members of the family had given the necessary information to Government canvassers.

Another and final check on the census will be made shortly by the Institute.

Memphis (Tenn.)
Commercial Appeal

POPULATION OF FARMS REPORTED TOO GREAT

2,000,000—Have Taken To
Agriculture In Decade

SEP 15 1940
EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

Bureau Of Agricultural Economics Estimates That Production Could Be Met By 3,500,000 Fewer People

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The

Bureau of Agricultural economics estimates that because of a 2,000,000 increase in farm population since 1930, together with technological changes in agricultural methods, labor requirements for agricultural production could be met by approximately 3,500,000 fewer farm people than there are at present.

SEP 15 1940
An estimate of employment on farms, the bureau said, shows a decrease of more than 300,000 persons during the last decade. It was pointed out, however, that while opportunities on farms were decreasing, there was less likelihood that farm people would get jobs elsewhere. In the past they remained on the farms.

Farm population, the bureau said, increased at about the same rate as total population during the past decade with the result that

the ratio of farm to total population is about one to four, virtually the same as in 1930. Heretofore, the bureau said, farm population increased less rapidly than non-farm population.

Drouth Areas Shrink

Changes in population on farms were not uniform throughout the country during the past decade, the bureau said. In some areas—especially areas best adapted to commercial farming, including sections most severely hit by drouth—there was enough migration from the farms to bring about a reduction in farm population. In other sections, however, there were general increases large enough to show an increase for the whole country.

One result of these changes, the bureau said, was to increase the number of persons living in more densely populated farm areas and to decrease the number living in the less densely populated areas.

Flow To West Coast

One of the current of migration which attracted much attention during the decade was from parts of the Great Plains and adjacent areas to the Pacific Coast States. In some parts of these areas, the bureau said, continued mechanization of farming operations reduced opportunities for farmers or even replaced them. As a result, there was a migration from the farms and villages much of which went to the Pacific Coast states. This movement, the bureau added, is still continuing.

Many of these migrants, the bureau said, had little or no capital and large numbers entered a labor market in which the demand is for unskilled seasonal workers. Many of them who have gained a foothold on the land at their new locations, the bureau added, have settled on small unproductive farms, not suited to permanent occupancy.

This current migration to the Pacific Coast, the bureau said, has served as a partial substitute for the earlier migrations to industrial centers.

AMERICAN WAYS OF LIFE CHANGED, CENSUS REVEALS

DEC 16 1940
(By Science Service)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Vast changes in the American way of life that have been taking place during the past quarter-century are strikingly shown in facts and figures now developing, as the 1940 census is being digested here, Dr. Vergil D. Reed, assistant director of the bureau of the census, told a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Nowhere, perhaps, are these changes more dramatically evi-

dent than in the field of personal transportation. In 1914 the country's production of carriages, sulkies and buggies totaled 550,401. In the same year only 543,881 passenger automobiles were manufactured in the United States. In 1939, fewer than 1000 carriages were built, while the assembly lines ground out 4,362,000 autos.

Even more striking are the figures relating to canned fruit and vegetable juices. These were not even mentioned in the 1914 census; today the combined value of citrus and other fruit, and tomato and other vegetable juices annually canned and bottled is about \$50,000,000.

Another field in which a tremendous development has taken place, Dr. Reed pointed out, is that of the personal service industries, like beauty parlors and cleaning and pressing establishments.

"In the days when our great grandfathers still were young dandies," he said, "they shaved themselves, shined their own shoes, looked after the pressing of their Sunday suits and so on. Our great grandmothers themselves applied the curling irons to their locks, knew not the beauty parlors, and did the family wash. Today we have these things done for us, and personal service businesses of this kind through the land number 321,000 and support more than 570,000 proprietors and employees. Such service establishments, according to recent census of business figures, reported total receipts of \$684,000,000, paying out wages totaling \$168,000,000."

Taking the census, Dr. Reed stated, was a major industry in itself. There were 130,000 enumerators, who covered a continental area of 3,026,000 square miles and an additional territorial area of 711,000 square miles, inhabited by about 150,000,000 people. They visited more than 35,000,000 homes, 7,000,000 farms, 2,000,000 business establishments and 165,000 manufacturing plants in the 3000 counties of the United States, divided into 143,000 carefully mapped districts.

Watch the Census

United States census figures for 1940 will soon be published and are awaited with interest because some changes are expected in the ranking of the first six cities now leading in colored residents.

Ten years ago these cities, the big six, ranked as follows:

1. New York	327,706	4. Baltimore	142,106
2. Chicago	273,903	5. Washington	132,068
3. Philadelphia	219,599	6. New Orleans	129,632

All these cities save New Orleans are in the North. It is not likely that Chicago will catch New York or that Philadelphia will go ahead of Chicago. But Washington may top Baltimore and Detroit has an excellent chance of beating out both of them for fourth place.

There may be some reshuffling in the ranks of the second six largest colored cities. In 1930 this was the order:

7. Detroit	120,066	10. St. Louis	93,580
8. Birmingham	99,077	11. Atlanta	90,075
9. Memphis	96,550	12. Cleveland	71,899

Only two of these cities are in the North and both Cleveland and Detroit are expected to improve their positions, and it is barely possible that Newark, which had only 38,880 colored people in 1930, may break into this charmed circle.

These are not the only important facts the census figures will show. Total population figures are already out. They declare the U.S. population, all races, is 131,400,000 or an increase of 8,600,000.

This is a rise of 7 per cent compared with a 14.6 per cent gain in the ten years, 1920 to 1930.

Stoppage of immigration and the low birth rate are responsible for the small national population increase compared with other decades.

Looking more closely, the figures indicate that the population is growing faster in the South than in the North. One of the factors in this showing may be the high birth rate of colored people. If this is so, it will be a new cause of rejoicing.

Here would be a clear picture of the strength and virility of the common people who continue to multiply and thrive despite oppression and lack of economic opportunity.

18 MAJOR CITIES GIVE ROOSEVELT BIGGEST MARGIN

Huge Population Areas

Take Some Of Larger

States For F. D. R.

NOV 9 1940

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—(P)—President Roosevelt, a survey showed Friday, received 60.3 per cent of the major party votes cast last Tuesday in the country's 18 major cities, and piled up a 2,414,366-vote popular plurality in these population centers.

In the country as a whole, the chief executive won a third term with 54.6 per cent of the vote, and a popular plurality of 4,484,151 on the basis of incomplete tabulations. Latest figures showed he received 26,297,788 votes to 21,813,637, with 120,417 of the nation's 127,245 precincts accounted for.

Every city in the over 400,000 population class went for Mr. Roosevelt except perhaps Cincinnati. Wendell Willkie carried Hamilton County, Ohio, which includes Cincinnati and surrounding area, by a vote of 155,111 to 148,402. Separate figures for Cincinnati were not available.

Big city votes were directly responsible, too, for carrying some of the larger states into the Roosevelt column. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, carried New York State by 233,093 votes. The state's two largest cities, New York and Buffalo, gave him pluralities of 729,836 and 37,312 respectively.

The president's margin over Willkie in Illinois was 94,338, while Chicago gave him an edge of 295,206.

In Missouri, St. Louis gave Mr. Roosevelt a plurality of 64,792 votes and Kansas City game him 30,248. He carried the state by 89,788.

Wisconsin went into the Roosevelt column by 20,674 votes, with the Democratic ticket having a 73,186 edge in Milwaukee.

Mr. Roosevelt lost Michigan by a handful of votes, but carried Detroit by 173,192. His plurality in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which includes Cleveland, 138,024, was just under the margin, 142,936, by which he carried Ohio.

Altogether, the cities polled 11,389,022, or about 24 per cent of the 48,111,425 votes which this tabulation covers. Their total population is 23,854,185 or 18.1 per cent of the national total, 131,409,881.

Final Census Report Shows Heavy Gains In The South

California Due Three More Seats In Congress,

Seven Other States One Each In Apportionment

DEC 3 1940

WASHINGTON, (P)—Reporting a continued "westward movement" of population matched by heavy gains in the South, the Census Bureau advised President Roosevelt Tuesday that, on the basis of the 1940 census, California was entitled to three additional seats in the House of Representatives and seven other states to one more each.

Ten states, most of them in the Mississippi Valley area, each would lose one of their House memberships.

All the calculations were based on existing apportionment laws and final tabulation of returns from last April's census, which showed a total population for the Continental United States of 131,669,275. This figure was slightly higher than a "tentative" count released some weeks ago by the Census Bureau. The 1930 census counted 122,775,046.

States listed for gains of one House seat each were: Arizona, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon and Tennessee.

States with similar losses: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania.

The reapportionment would apply to the Seventy-Eighth Congress convening Jan. 3, 1943.

California's gain would give it a delegation of 23, a tie with Ohio for the fourth largest. Ohio's population was given as 6,907,612 and California's as 6,907,387. New York continued to lead the field with a population of 13,479,142 and a House representation of 45.

Despite the loss of a seat, Pennsylvania remained in second place with a 9,900,180 population and 33 House members. Illinois, another loser, held third place with a population of 7,897,241 and 26 representatives.

Under the law, the Census Bureau was required to submit the apportionment figures to the president by the first week of December and the president in turn must communicate them to Congress during the first week of the session convening Jan. 3.

The apportionment worked out by the Census Bureau will apply auto-

matically unless Congress acts within 60 days after receipt of the presidential message to change the present highly complicated legal formula governing the distribution of House seats.

W. L. Austin, the census director, in a letter discussing the 1940 census findings, reported that "the trend long established in the United States of migration from rural to urban areas has been slackened."

"For the first decade since 1830," Austin said, "the proportion of the population residing in urban areas has failed to increase markedly."

"Consequently, the more rural Southern states have increased at a more rapid rate than the more industrial Northern states."

Following are the Census Bureau's final population figures by states, with 1930 comparison, and old and new congressional apportionments:

States—	Population 1940	Population 1930	Apportionment 1940	Apportionment 1930
Alabama	2,832,961	2,646,248	9	9
Arizona	499,261	435,573	1	2
Arkansas	1,949,387	1,854,482	7	6
California	6,907,387	5,677,251	20	23
Colorado	1,123,296	1,035,791	4	4
Connecticut	1,709,242	1,606,903	6	8
Delaware	266,505	238,380	1	1
Dist. of Col.	663,091	486,869	—	—
Florida	1,897,414	1,468,211	5	6
Georgia	3,123,723	2,908,506	10	10
Idaho	524,873	445,032	2	2
Illinois	7,897,241	7,630,654	27	26
Indiana	3,427,796	3,238,503	12	11
Iowa	2,538,268	2,470,939	9	8
Kansas	1,801,028	1,880,999	7	6
Kentucky	2,845,627	2,614,589	9	9
Louisiana	2,363,880	2,101,593	8	8
Maine	847,226	797,423	3	3
Maryland	1,821,244	1,631,526	6	6
Massachusetts	4,316,721	4,249,614	15	14
Michigan	5,256,106	4,842,325	17	18
Minnesota	2,792,300	2,563,953	9	9
Mississippi	2,183,796	2,009,821	7	7
Missouri	3,784,664	3,629,367	13	13
Montana	559,456	537,606	2	2
Nebraska	1,315,834	1,377,963	5	4
Nevada	110,247	91,058	1	1
New Hamp.	491,524	465,292	2	2
New Jersey	4,160,165	4,041,334	14	14
New Mexico	531,818	423,317	1	2
New York	13,479,142	12,588,066	45	45
N. Carolina	3,571,623	3,170,276	11	12
North Dakota	641,935	680,845	2	2
Ohio	6,907,612	6,646,697	24	23
Oklahoma	2,236,434	2,396,040	9	8
Oregon	1,089,684	953,786	3	4
Pennsylvania	9,900,180	9,631,350	34	33
Rhode Island	713,346	687,497	2	2
S. Carolina	1,899,804	1,738,765	6	6
South Dakota	642,961	692,849	2	2
Tennessee	2,915,841	2,616,566	9	10
Texas	6,414,824	5,824,715	21	21
Utah	550,310	507,847	2	2
Vermont	359,231	359,611	1	1
Virginia	2,677,773	2,421,851	9	9
Washington	1,736,191	1,563,396	6	6
West Va.	1,901,974	1,729,205	6	6
Wisconsin	3,137,587	2,939,008	10	10
Wyoming	250,742	225,565	1	1

Population Figures For 1940 Census Show National Birthrate Declining

DEC. 12 1940

THE final population figures for the United States, as reported by the Bureau of the Census as the result of its sixteenth decennial census made this year, show a population of 131,659,275, an increase of 8,824,229 over the former census.

However, the percentage of increase in the period 1930-40, as compared with the former ten-year span, 1920-30, is 7.2, as compared with 16.1. In other words, the population of the United States, while it has increased, evidences a trend which, if it continues, will result in a stationary or even a declining population in about 30 or 40 years.

Two main factors are credited with this noticeable trend downward — the falling birthrate and the virtual stoppage of immigration.

This decline in the birthrate was being felt in the enrollment in schools even before the last census was taken; and it is a problem to which the school authorities in Philadelphia and elsewhere have been giving considerable thought. This is a real problem, especially in communities which have engaged in extensive school building programs within the last twenty years.

The relation of economics to the declining birthrate may be seen in the fact that in the large industrial centers the drop in the number of children born is most noticeable. In other words, where the struggle for existence is keenest, the desire for parenthood is most submerged.

What the next census will reveal is pure guesswork; and for those who have the time, there is ample opportunity for speculation as to the kind of nation we shall have when people live longer and fewer babies are born.

POPULATION CONTROL

The need for birth control among the low-income groups of the South cannot be overemphasized. Many of the section's grave problems are directly traceable to the fact that the less fortunate Southerners, those of the lowest economic level, are supplying the bulk of the South's population.

Children of these groups start off life at a disadvantage—ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed. They do not receive the benefits of prolonged education. They are victims of circumstance, and the South is in turn victimized.

Barry Bingham, forward-looking publisher of The Louisville Courier-Journal, made a frank estimate of the need of population control in a speech last week at the University of North Carolina. Speaking at a conference on "Tomorrow's Children," Mr. Bingham referred to "the pattern we see endlessly repeated all over the Southern states; the tenant farmer has several children, the city banker, or lawyer, or teacher, has one."

He paid tribute to North Carolina and South Carolina as the first two states in America "to acknowledge family planning as a fundamental part of a public health program."

The Bulletin agrees whole-heartedly with Mr. Bingham's assertion that until the low-income groups are given the same access to birth-control information that the more affluent have from private medical sources, "the South will go on with its lopsided growth, with hordes of children born at the bottom of the economic scale, few children at the top; the infant and maternal death rate in Southern states will continue to shock the nation and brand us as a

socially backward people.

We would like to see the state of Alabama in step with other progressive Southern states in dealing with population control. In a previous editorial some months ago The Bulletin suggested state-operated clinics for dissemination of birth-control information such as is provided in a number of other states. Once more we would like to put in a word for such a system which is workable and certainly worthy of consideration by our state authorities.—Lee County Bulletin (Auburn).



Edward Lawson, consultant in the Census Bureau's Department of Public Relations, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, go over one of the forms to be used in the 1940 Population Census, which starts April 1. Dr. Patterson said, "An intelligent approach to improving the miserable conditions under which Negroes all too frequently live, work and receive their education must be based on facts such as will be revealed in this census."

CENSUS Colored Wage Schedule Ought To Be Publicized

SOME WEEKS ago the TRIBUNE, in an editorial, urged colored people everywhere to cooperate fully with the Census.

Since that time, there has been nation-wide discussion of certain questions, particularly of those questions dealing with the citizen's earning power.

The TRIBUNE thinks that colored people should be unusually willing to answer these questions. The fact that the masses of Negroes who are gainfully employed and working for sub-standard wages will be definitely established by this Census. The disproportionate number of unemployed Negroes, compared with their percentage of the total population, will be revealed by authentic figures. And it may be that the conscience of America

will be awakened to its un-American treatment of such a large segment of its citizenry. Colored citizens have nothing to lose and everything to gain by giving the Census enumerators their fullest cooperation.

CENSUS BUREAU PROUD OF RECORD OF NO VIOLATION

Stressing the fact that in almost one hundred years of Census taking there has never been a violation of the oath of secrecy required of all Census employees, Ralph Lee Goodman, chairman of the Chicago Census Advisory committee, in a meeting of all Chicago Supervisors of the Census, urged that all Chicago citizens cooperate with the Census takers.

The questions to be asked during the 1940 Census were not arbitrarily arrived at by government employees or members of the Bureau of the Census. Prominent men, business leaders, representatives of trade associations and social agencies, representatives of labor have all been contributors to questions used on the Census blank. These people have all strongly recommended the inclusion of the questions used by the Bureau of the Census including the questions of income.

The need for that kind of information was recognized by Congress when it passed the 1937 Census of Unemployment. This Census provided for the gathering of information by partially employed and unemployed persons—their independents and their income. The income of the former has been gathered in the Census for the past twenty years and has been the basic factor in most of the data concerning agriculture. Census employees are sworn to secrecy; the violation of this oath of secrecy subjects them to \$1000 fine and two years imprisonment.

"As far back as 1860 and 1870," said Mr. Goodman, "every person was required to give the full value of all his property and in 1890 questions were asked about mortgages on property with never a breach of confidence by the Census takers of the Bureau of the Census by divulging any information."

Questions the Census Taker Will Ask You

WASHINGTON

When the census man comes around to see you beginning April 1, he will ask you how much you make, who holds the mortgage on your house and how many weeks you worked in 1939.

The census-taker will also want to know the highest grade you went in school, the number of hours you worked during the week of March 24-30, 1940, and whether, during 1939, you received an income of \$50 or more from sources other than wages or salary.

Among other questions which will be asked are:

Are You a Veteran?

Are you a veteran of the United States military forces or the wife, widow, or under-18-year-old child of a veteran?

Do you have a Federal Social Security account number?

Have you been married more than once and at what age were you first married?

In what year was your house built and is it in need of major repairs?

Do You Have a Radio

What type of toilet facilities, lighting, refrigeration and heating equipment do you have?

Do you have a radio?

What is the principal fuel used for heating and cooking?

When are the regular payments on your mortgage required?

Do your mortgage payments include real estate taxes and what is the interest rate charged?

Some Queries Rejected

There were numerous other questions proposed which were rejected by the Census Advisory Committee. Among them were "Do you own a Bible?" and "If unmarried, are you a virgin?"

A proposal was made, but has not as yet been put into law, that

householders be spared the necessity of telling enumerators their income by being given envelope and paper on which they could write this information and send it direct to Washington. It will be necessary, however, for women to give their exact ages this year. The old statement that one is over 21 will not be accepted by the census-takers.

OPINION

Question No. 10

Question No. 10 to be asked by the U.S. Census next month is: "What is your color or race?"

In this blank, enumerators are asked to fill in "white, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hindu, or Korean."

The United States was, in 1789, the first nation in the world to provide by law for a periodic enumeration of its people.

The reason, therefore, was Article I of the Federal Constitution which provides that Representatives "be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons . . . three-fifths of all other persons [slaves]."

Until slavery was abolished, it was necessary in the decennial census to know how many free persons and how many slaves were in the United States.

But it is to be noted that nothing in this article of the Constitution required specific enumeration of colored persons as such who were free. They were to be counted as citizens.

And now that there are no more slaves, and for 76 years all persons born in the United States or naturalized are citizens, no matter what their color or race, the question is, what useful purpose is served by asking citizens what color they are?

Does the Census department ask citizens whether they are Jews, or Germans or French or Spanish? If not, why not?

Census questions as to the color of citizens are not only not required by law, but serve no useful purpose except to perpetuate a distinction based on race which one-time slaveholders seek to keep alive in the public mind.

As a result of these census questions, the issue of color appears in many a Federal, State and city document.

OPINION

Meddling into Your Business

What's your salary?

How many times have you been married?

How much is your home worth?

Who holds the first mortgage on it?

How are you paying it off?

How much rent do you pay?

How many baths, showers, radios and refrigerators do you have?

Do you burn coal, oil, electricity or gas?

These are some of the eighty questions U.S. census takers are preparing to ask each household next month, and they will ask all eighty of them unless Congress stands up on its hind legs and tells the Department of Commerce that we individuals have some af-

airs we have a right to keep private.

Householders are required by act of Congress to answer all eighty questions. Maybe they have done it once in their Federal income tax report and again on their State income tax report, but this time they must give the information to the neighbor's son who's been made a census enumerator for that purpose.

Next week or next year, your neighbors, who have no right to know, will be talking about what a whopping mortgage the First National Bank carries on your house, and they can't see how you can buy a fur coat and a car on the small salary you make.

Every day the government grows more oppressively curious. Eventually we'll all live in fish bowls where anybody passing can see when we fix the furnace, mix a drink or take a bath.

DR. C. S. JOHNSON URGES COOPERATION IN GETTING CENSUS

Fisk Teacher Tells of
Value Accurate Report
Will Be

Before steps can be taken to correct undesirable conditions that exist among any section of the population, accurate information on what those conditions are must be made available to the agencies that have to meet the problem, it was stated today by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University. The only accurate and comprehensive information on the actual living conditions of the people is supplied by census statistics, Dr. Johnson said, and for this reason the cooperation of all individuals in the census count is of paramount importance.

Dr. Johnson, as head of the department of Social Science at Fisk, actively cooperated with sociologists of Vanderbilt University and Peabody in obtaining for Nashville the status of census-tract city before the 1930 population count. This special status permits more detailed sociological studies to be made of local conditions and has been of great value to the social agencies of the city.

The individual can do his bit toward the success of the census by answering the census-taker accurately and readily when he makes his call, Dr. Johnson stated. The business and manufactures census has been in progress since Jan. 2. The population, farm and housing census will begin April 1st and be finished in that month.

The information given the census-taker is absolutely confidential, it was emphasized, and the government uses it only in making impersonal statistical reports.

A committee of Negro leaders was formed recently to act in concert with the Nashville Chamber of Commerce campaign for public cooperation in the census. Members have made talks on the census before Negro groups, and further dates will be arranged on request to M. W. Day, chairman of the committee.

LET'S GIVE THE CENSUS TAKERS COOPERATION

The taking of census is of real importance and the enumerators who are carrying long questionnaires from door to door should have the fullest support of every citizen in every city and community. The taking of census will determine the population of the nation; the number of Americans comprising the nation's labor force; the number of those actually at work; those on the WPA and other relief programs, and those who are seeking work and can't find any. The latter should be of particular importance of the Negro because of its bearing on his economic status. It is reported in some sections that the Negro relief rolls represent from twenty-five per cent to seventy-five per cent of those receiving relief.

Negroes will learn from the census whether the race population has increased or decreased within the last ten years. It will determine whether Negroes have lost or gained employment. Whether Negroes are migrating from farm to the cities or from the North to the South, or vice versa.

The census will give the facts about Negroes in business and agriculture. It will tell the number of homes owned and the value of Negro property.

All civic and religious organizations should cooperate in urging the citizens to give the census enumerators their cooperation. We certainly want to keep Houston the largest city in the largest state in the union. Do not forget, if the census takers haven't found you, they are looking for you. Do not hesitate to answer questions quickly and accurately.

Squadron Will Begin Task Today

Nearly 200
White "Takers"

In the Field

Daily World 4-2-40

A squadron of 27 colored census-takers in the city of Atlanta will be among the army of more than 120,000 population historians who will set out this morning to record 1940 facts about the population housing and farms of the United States of America.

Atlanta, Ga.
The census count, originally slated to begin April 1, was delayed a day to void the practical jokes of All-Fools' Day.

The 27 colored Atlanta census-takers will be among 225 persons who will begin "counting noses" and recording facts about them in the greater Atlanta area. It will take at least several weeks to count everyone in the city. Atlantans are asked to be prepared to give proper information about themselves and their personal and family history when the census-taker knocks.

RACE "TAKERS"

Among colored Atlanta census-takers, according to information Monday, are: Mesdames Cora Bowie, Mattie G. Reeves, Elizabeth McDuffy, Lair D. Holsey, Mattie B. Edwards, Edith Reeves, Cassie M. Edwards, Rosa Lee Jackson, Juanita Pierce, Hilda Finch and Agnes C. Moore; Misses Morlene Ferrell, Mary Patridge and Annie Mae Cooke; Messrs. Clinton Davis, Phillip Brickler, Jim Reed, Joseph Ward, Henry L. Green-

wood, Sloan Blocker, Theodore Bullard, Jr., William Westmoreland, Thomas L. Borders and Joseph Daniels.

The census-takers got last-minute instructions Monday from Secretary Hopkins, of the Department of Commerce, which conducts the nation-wide question and answer quiz. He advised politeness and patience to misinformed persons. He said the census is "not an inquisition" but a "co-operative enterprise of a free people". A number of Senate leaders have expressed a view that the census questions are too personal.

A federal penalty, rarely imposed, in the past, is provided for failure to answer census questions.

LAG IN CITIES' GROWTH EMPHASIZED BY CENSUS

New York Times
Trend From Urbanization, Forecasting
Vast Future Economic Changes,
Is Reflected in Early Estimates

By DELBERT CLARK

WASHINGTON, July 13—Census Bureau statisticians are watching with something more than the usual academic interest the first returns from the 1940 population count, because of the notable decline in the rate of population growth and certain significant reversals of trend in population shifts and characteristics.

Not until the statistics are complete for the entire nation will they be able to reach scientific conclusions, but in the meantime they can and do make rough estimates on the basis of the figures already tabulated.

These figures contain a number of interesting and important revelations, in addition to the birth-rate decline, which has been a progressive phenomenon for a number of years. Among them are an apparent trend away from the large cities, instead of toward them as in the past; a tendency of manufacturing industry to decentralize, and other factors which, if continued, will ultimately have profound effects upon the economic and social structure of the nation.

Uncertainties for Future

The statisticians could write a large book—and would do so if they had time—on the diminishing rate of population increase and what it may mean to America. And they could and would write another book on the reversal of the trend toward urbanization.

Actually there are insufficient tabulations as yet to reach definite conclusions regarding this latter phenomenon. Population totals have been released for some 150 cities of 25,000 or more population, but comparable statistics for rural districts and small satellite towns

are not ready to show where the migration from the cities has gone.

But the fact is established that a few large cities, such as Philadelphia, have actually lost ground since 1930, and that many others have experienced a growth which is much less in proportion than that for the country as a whole—4.5 per cent compared to 8 per cent. Washington, an abnormal city, however you look at it, had a phenomenal growth, but it is alone in that respect.

New York so far has shown a greater percentage of increase than many of the other cities. But in general the trend appears to be away from the big centers.

The question is, how far away? Is this a back-to-the-farm movement or simply a migration toward less congested suburban communities, with no real shift so far as the metropolitan area is concerned?

Questions Are Vital

And, on the other hand, how account for the fact that the largest and most congested city of them all showed a greater percentage of gain? All these questions are far from academic. They affect city planning, city budgets for upkeep and improvements, wholesale and retail business, and a variety of other phases of urban life.

As for the nation as a whole it is estimated that the final count will show about 132,000,000 citizens, or close to 8 per cent more than in 1932. But this will compare with an increase from 1920 to 1930 of 16.1 per cent and will be the most abrupt decline in growth rate in our history. If the trend continues, the following totals approximately are expected in the next few decades: 1950, 139,000,000; 1960, 144,000,000; 1970, 147,000,000.

And at the same general rate, by 1980, the population will have reached its estimated peak, in the neighborhood of 150,000,000, and a slow decline will ensue.

A number of factors may have contributed to the shift away from the cities. During the decade from 1920 to 1930 there was a great migration from the agricultural South, largely of Negroes, refugees from the boll weevil. There is reason to believe that, because of the depression and the relative difficulty of existing without a job in a city, this migration has largely ceased, and it is safe to assume that there has been a similar decline in the influx from farm areas elsewhere in the country.

The Immigration Factor

Another factor in the decline of the cities is the drastic falling off of immigration from abroad in the past decade and particularly in the past five years or so. Large numbers of these immigrants formerly settled in the big towns as the ethnic complexion of the movement altered. Much of this increase, because of the depression and political conditions at home, has ceased.

The growth of New York City may have resulted from the great increase in housing capacity between 1930 and 1940, combined with the fact, perhaps, that the rush to the suburbs had been somewhat overdone. However that may be, the general trend shows flight from the cities rather than influx. It is too early to know, but it is not believed that this represents a return to the farm, as we customarily think of it. Parallel to the economic stringency in the cities has been a like development on the farms, with large-scale mechanized agriculture and abandonment of worn-out acreage.

Rather, the experts are inclined to think that the final returns will show a considerable increase in what is called "part-time farming"; this phenomenon is almost completely peculiar to the periphery of large industrial areas and is the result of attempts by workers to achieve a degree of self-sufficiency in times of economic uncertainty.

All this, plus the fact that the trend to suburban life and industrial decentralization, has moved westward, with the center of population and the growth of the cities west of the Atlantic seaboard.

Plus the fact also, perhaps, that shorter hours of labor have given the worker more time for gardening and recreation of a sort he could not enjoy in the congested city.

Sharp Adjustments Ahead

What does it all portend for the cities and for America?

For the cities, a continuation of the decentralization of industry and of population will mean eventually a sharp revision of their economies. Cities in America would die a lingering death if they depended upon their net birth rate alone to maintain their population; they must have "immigrants" from elsewhere.

A decline, or even a static condition, would require a recasting of plans for large-scale housing, for new streets, for "improvements" generally, for schools, libraries, and everything that goes to make up a city. The effect upon business, particularly the service industries, would be profound.

Comparably, the smaller communities would have to improve their facilities to take care of the centralized population.

Telephone companies and gas and electric utilities would have to curtail their plans for expansion in the urban areas and turn to rural development instead.

As for the trend toward a stationary national population, followed by a gradual decline, the immediately visible result is a transposition of age groups in relation to total population. For the country as a whole, the normal tendency has been illustrated by a pyramid composed of many strata, each representing an age group. The group from five years to ten is the largest in this pyramid, and so on up to the peak, composed of old people.

"A Middle-Aged Nation"

Now this pyramid grows unevenly—it is beginning to be eaten away at the base while becoming swollen nearer the top. As the birth rate declines, the lower age groups make up less and less of the total population, and the pyramid is inverted; we become a middle-aged nation, and eventually a nation predominantly old, as did France.

It is obvious what this does to the economic structure. More money for old-age pensions and other forms of relief; less money for schools; shifts in emphasis in clothing and virtually every line of merchandise; a diminishing demand for milk and a growth in consump-

tion of bicarbonate of soda; fewer perambulators, more wheel chairs. But perhaps the most important change, though tangible only over a long period of time, is that in the spirit of the people. A nation of middle-aged people and oldsters is more conservative, less spiritually vigorous as it grows weaker physically; more inclined to surrender to "the inevitable," less inclined to resist the undesirable.

Warrenton, Ga., Clipper

October 25, 1940

GLASCOCK'S POPULATION FROM 1860 TO 1940

(By Casey Thigpen)

Notwithstanding the fact that Glascock county has been in existence for 82 years, we have never had as much as five thousand population. In fact we, in 1940, only have 38 people more than we had in 1900. The gain for 40 years having been 38 persons. We having now, according to 1940 unofficial census, only 4,554 persons and in the year 1900, we had 4,516. We are gaining less than one person each year in population, and at this rate, Glascock county will never be over crowded with people. Glascock county had a population in the year 1910 of 4,669, which is the largest that the county has ever had. According to our 1940 census, we have 115 less people in 1940, than we had in 1910, however, since the 1910 census, we have gained 166 persons. Several counties adjoining Glascock county have lost in population since 1930.

The first census taken of Glascock county was in 1860, two years after the county was created, and at that time we only had a population of 1,677 persons, of this number there were 1,652 white persons, 7 negroes and 18 mulattos. It seems that prior to the Civil War, the population was divided into three classes, to-wit: white, negroes and mulattos. The population of our county since 1870 has been as follows: In 1870 we had a total of 2,736 persons,

of which 1,917 were white and 819 were negroes. In 1880 we had a total of 3,577, which included 2,506 white and 1,071 negroes. In 1890 we had a total population of 3,720, which included 2,552 white and 1,168 negroes. In 1900 we had a total of 4,516, which included 3,001 white and 1,515 negroes. In 1910, we had our largest number, with a total of 4,669, with 3,162 white and 1,507 negroes. In 1920, our total population was 4,192, with 2,991 white and 1,201 negroes. In 1930, with a total population of 4,388, we had 3,064 white and 1,324 negroes. In 1940, as above stated, we have a total population of 4,554, however I have been unable to learn how many of this number are white and how many colored.

POPULATION- 1940

MISSISSIPPI

**'Negro Count Negro'
Seen As Census Aid**

Predicts Mississippi Census Will Be More Than 50,000 Short

**Jackson's S. D. Redmond Says Mistake Was Made in Not Having Negroes Count
Negroes in Census Enumeration—Many Won't Talk to Whites.**

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., May 22.—Use of negro enumerators to check preliminary census figures in densely settled negro districts in an effort to increase the final population figures was advocated Wednesday by S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro attorney and Republican leader.

Redmond said the "mistake of not having negroes count negroes in Mississippi this year will reduce Jackson's population several thousand and will reduce Mississippi's count some 50,000 to 75,000."

There is a certain class of "ignorant negro," Redmond said, "who unfortunately just don't believe in telling white folks too much about themselves." He declared this type of negro has a "convenient memory" and tells the white census enumerator next to nothing.

JACKSON, Miss., May 30.—This city's population will be reduced by several thousand and that of the state of Mississippi from 50,000 to 75,000, because of "the mistake of not having Negroes count Negroes in this year's census enumeration," it was stated here Thursday by S. D. Redmond, local lawyer and Republican leader.

Recommending that colored enumerators be employed to check preliminary census figures in densely populated colored districts throughout the state in an effort to boost the final population figures, the attorney said, "There is a certain class of people who, unfortunately, have an ingrained dislike for and are distrustful of telling too much about themselves to white people."

Those included in this class, he added, having a "convenient" memory, tell the white enumerators next to nothing, with the result that many of them are not counted at all, while those who are, frequently give information that is either inaccurate in many of its important details or wholly misleading.

Asks Legislature To Revive Commission On Negro Population

29 Live in 1 Harlem Room

ALBANY, N. Y.—Assemblyman William T. Andrews on Tuesday introduced in the legislature a bill to revive the Commission on the Conditions of the Urban Colored Population of the State.

Assemblyman Andrews said he asked for a revival of the Commission "because after more than two years the legislature had acted favorably upon but a small part of the bills which had been submitted by the Commission in spite of the fact that the Commission found that conditions among Negroes in the state were far from equal to the general population."

"The primary purpose of the new Commission," he continued, "would be to ascertain to what extent the conditions among Negroes had been improved by the Commission's work in the past, both from the standpoint of the laws enacted and the public sentiment aroused."

A census enumerator discovered that 29 men were living in a single room in Harlem, sleeping there in three shifts, it was disclosed at census headquarters at 641 Washington St. yesterday. *Daily Worker 4-15-40*

The address was not disclosed, but it was learned at the office of Joseph A. Lindeman, district supervisor at 391 E. 149th St., that seventeen men, unable to afford lodgings, had been found to be living in a Harlem hotel, closed and supposedly unoccupied, at 201 E. 126th St. They slept on the floor and used candles for light.

All forty-six were enumerated.

NEW YORK'S NEGRO POPULATION

UNOFFICIAL CENSUS figures place New York City's population at about 7,500,000, with Brooklyn still leading with more than 2,500,000 people. The surprising thing about the figures which were made public last week was that the Borough of Manhattan showed an increase over the past ten years census figures and now has a population in excess of 1,800,000. This increase, we believe was due entirely to the large influx of Negroes to Harlem.

Although the population figures by race were not made public we believe that the Negro population of New York will show a 100 per cent increase over that of ten years ago. During this period Harlem has extended its boundaries from Central Park on the south to 163rd street on the north and has spread West almost to Broadway.

There has been a corresponding increase in the number of Negroes in other boroughs—the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, as well as Staten Island. With a half million Negroes in Greater New York, we have enough people to have a representative in the City Council and in all branches of the state government, as well as in Washington. We now have the power of numbers to make New York City and State the outstanding example of what the Negro can accomplish when given the opportunity. But this vast horde of dark people from many parts of the world must be united for economic and po-

litical purposes.

Until we realize that in unity there is strength, we will remain but little better off in the most liberal city in the world than the Negroes in Mississippi and other sections of the South who are deprived of most of the rights of citizenship which we enjoy.

Blame Shifted For All-White Census Takers In Wilmington

WILMINGTON, N. C. — No local colored persons will aid Census here if the 89 names in taking the United States made public here last week represent the complete list of persons to be engaged in the project. *no-felt. 2a.*

The Young Men's Civic Club, in an effort to obtain colored workers, contacted several state and national officials, after the names appeared. The organization has received replies from Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, Senator R. R. Reynolds, and Congressman J. B. Clark.

SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY

Governor Hoey said the matter was a federal one. Senator Reynolds said that he had nothing to do with the matter and that he did not believe that anything could be done about the matter at this time.

Congressman Clark said he had placed the matter of appointments in the hands of J. H. Harrington of Lumberton area, census supervisor. He said he did not believe the matter of race entered into the appointments.

Mr. Harrington had not replied to the club's letter, when this was written.

In the club's communication, it was emphasized that some of the application letters had not been acknowledged as yet by Mr. Harrington, and he had not sent blanks to those who made it known that they were colored.

It was only after these persons wrote Washington that they received the blanks.

4 Negro Enumerators Are Employed For 1940 Federal Census Taking In Okla. City

Must Serve Population Of 20,000 Negroes Of City in Twelve Days According To Schedule

Full Cooperation of Citizens Asked

Four Negro enumerators were scheduled to get down to the business of taking the federal census for 1940, among Negroes in Oklahoma City Monday, as they received final instructions from Fred M. Shaw, district supervisor. Those who began the work Tuesday were Mrs. Addie Bell Brock, 528 North Lottier; Mrs. Nona Keys Butler, 1100 E. 6th Street, Harry Harbison, 324 E. Second Street and J. T. Neely, 6 N. Douglas. According to reports, Oklahoma City is the only city in the state to use Negro enumerators for the present census.

Full cooperation of the Negro population with the enumerators was explained Monday by George R. McNeely, an enumerator, Ragland, chairman of the Cooperation Committee on Census at the Negro Chamber of Commerce. Among Negroes in Oklahoma City according to McNeely, enumerators named by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. A complete committee will be selected to serve one hundred persons per day.

This statement brought a reply by Mr. Ragland to see that every one of the business men present who pointed out that the four Negro enumerators would have to serve at least \$50 per day with the twelve days to work, in order to take care of the Negro population of Oklahoma City, which totals, 20,000 "I think at least two more enumerators will be necessary to do the job," he said. Citizens are asked to cooperate by answering the enumerator without hesitancy. Speakers appeared in the theatre and all public assemblies this week informing the people that the enumerators would call at their home and the importance of giving the detailed information they will ask.

The enumerators will be paid four cents for each person over 4 months of age or above and six cents for those under 3 months. They will receive five cents for every vacant home enumerated and eight cents for occupied homes.

A difference in previous census blanks was noted, when the present one used had no separate listing for mulattoes. A rule governing the listing of races stated that all persons having as much as one eighth Negro blood would be classed as Negro. In previous census taking by the government it was noticed that white enumerators failed to find as many mulattoes in 1910 as Negro enumera-

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 15, 1940

CITY POPULATION 70,869 IN EARLY CENSUS ESTIMATE

Mayor Announces Figure as
Revealed by Sinkler in
Preliminary Total

GAIN OF 13.8 PER CENT

Charleston Maintains Lead
in State, More Than Gets
Back Loss Since 1920

Charleston's population has passed 70,000 for the first time in history, according to a preliminary census report announced last night by Mayor Henry W. Lockwood over radio station WTMA.

The preliminary figure set the population at 70,869, which doubtless will be increased somewhat in the final corrected figure to be announced later from Washington.

Major Daniel L. Sinkler, census supervisor for the first congressional district, yesterday informed the mayor of the preliminary total. The report indicated a gain of 8,604 persons over the total for 1930, or 13.8 per cent.

Holds Lead in State

Charleston thus retains the place of South Carolina's largest city. Columbia's population as announced recently in the press is 60,500. The city has regained the lost population recorded between 1920 and 1930, and has gone well beyond the 1920 total, which was 67,957. In 1930 the total was 62,265.

Mayor Lockwood said that the figure "represented a substantial gain over 1930. When it is considered that many people have taken up residence in the thirty-odd suburbs and that many of the negro residents have left the city, we should be grateful to Major Sinkler for a hard job done quickly.

"The people of the nation will know that we are growing and prospering. It is my pleasure to announce that Charleston is still the largest city in South Carolina by

10,369."

The area within the city limits, according to Bernard M. Thompson, city engineer, is 5.85 square miles, 4.49 square miles of which is habitable. The remaining 1.36 square miles is marsh land.

White Population Grows

Major Sinkler pointed out that the total figure did not include non-residents who were in Charleston during the census. Visitors were enumerated, but the number was sent to Washington, to be credited to the community of their residence. The greater part of the gain, Major Sinkler said, was among white people.

In his statement over radio station WTMA, Major Sinkler said that "this gain is principally among white people. There have been several thousands of colored people who have left during the past ten years."

He added that the figures did not include many people who have moved to suburbs during the last ten years.

"The provisions of this census," Major Sinkler said, "have made it the most complete and thorough that has ever been taken in the history of the United States census."

"On behalf of the bureau of the census, I want to take this opportunity to express to Mayor Lockwood and the members of the city council our gratitude for the hearty cooperation we have received. It was the cooperation of the people of this city which enabled us to make a thorough enumeration of our city."

Thanks to Chamber

He also expressed appreciation to the chamber of commerce through its president, John S. Cator, for the "splendid cooperation of its businessmen's committee of twenty-four" who had assisted in the undertaking. He named Julian Mitchell, James B. Mahoney, Alderman August Hopke, Harry J. O'Neill, W. C. Wilbur and others.

Major Sinkler cited the cooperation of a special committee of negro citizens who had cooperated in making the count among the negroes. Members of the committee are Dr. John McFall, the Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, the Rev. R. E. Brogden, James H. Rodolph and Edward Simmons.

Approximately sixty enumerators required seventy-four days to complete the census. The supervisor commended enumerators "who persistently pursued their duties. In some instances they had to call from five to eleven times to obtain the information required by the government.

"However, it was through the hearty cooperation of the residents that made possible one of the best enumerations that has ever been

made. Necessarily, of the many thousands of citizens, there must be a few who have not been counted by the enumerators. It will be appreciated if these persons will communicate with the census office (dial 7800) and they will be properly enumerated."

Census returns from other sections of the district, he said, are

being received rapidly and figures for townships in the first congressional district are expected soon.

Fourth in U. S. in 1790

The year of the first United States census, Charleston was the fourth ranking city of the nation. New York was the largest city then with 33,131; Philadelphia had 28,522, and Boston 18,320. Next was Charleston with 16,359.

Charleston's population has exceeded 20,000 since 1810; exceeded 40,000 since 1850; and has exceeded 50,000 since 1890. The largest increase was evidenced between the censuses of 1840 and 1850 (46.9 per cent).

Figures of three decennial censuses show Charleston's population less than in the census immediately preceding. The censuses of 1840, 1860 and 1930 showed losses. The highest population registered for the city prior to the 1940 census was 67,957 in 1920.

Charleston:			Pct.
1930	62,265	-5,692	-8.4
1920	67,957	9,124	15.5
1910	58,833	3,026	5.4
1900	55,807	852	1.6
1890	54,955	4,971	9.9
1880	49,984	1,028	2.1
1870	48,956	8,434	20.8
1860	40,522	-2,463	-5.7
1850	42,985	13,724	46.9
1840	29,261	-1,028	-3.4
1830	30,289	5,509	22.2
1820	24,780	69	0.3
1810	24,711	5,887	31.3
1800	18,824	2,465	15.1
1790	16,359	---	---

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 22, 1940

Great White Counties

In 1930, Greenville county and Spartanburg county each had, in round numbers, populations of 117,000. Greenville had 90,000 white people and Spartanburg had 87,000. It is announced that the present census will probably disclose that Greenville has 135,000 inhabitants and Spartanburg 128,000, a gain of 18,000 for the one and 11,000 for the other—28,000 for the two. Our guess is that this gain will be in the main of white population.

The expectation is that Charleston county will rank third in population, and it is not unlikely that for the first time in its history it will have a white majority. The estimate is that Richland will have a population of 109,000.

The negro migration from South Carolina

has continued. The federal administration's higher wages in the North, its more than generous treatment of negroes in the great Northern cities, has lured them from South Carolina. Besides, the time has come when anybody can go anywhere in the United States. Anybody, white or black, can travel, and anybody does. The "negro problem" is no longer Southern, it is distributed; it is more acute in New York and Pittsburgh than in South Carolina.

South Carolina has come to be by a decisive majority a white man's state, and more and more white people will be attracted to it.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier

August 4, 1940

Not 1,800,000

The census of 1940 will reveal the population of South Carolina as not so large as The News and Courier had expected, or, at any rate the indications so point. (Or disappoint.) In thirty-eight of the forty-six counties the population is reported to be 1,760,593, compared with 1,579,378 in 1930. That is a gain of 181,217 for the thirty-eight counties. If the other eight be counties of average gain, about 30,000 or 31,000 may be added, so that about 1,792,000 would be the state's population. In 1930 it was 1,738,765.

The other eight counties will not show proportionate gains with the thirty-eight. In the group reported, Greenville, Spartanburg, Richland and Charleston are included, we believe, and they account for a gain approximating 75,000. We had thought the census would show the population of the state to be 1,850,000. It is not unlikely that negro migration has been greater than was supposed in the last ten years.

POPULATION 1940

South Carolina

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 23, 1940

Charleston City and County

Much longer than a hundred years government of the county of Charleston was framed and dictated from the city. That was inevitable. The white population of the county outside the city was in numbers almost negligible. Besides, communication between city and rural parts, even to a dozen years ago, was difficult. A whole day was required to make a journey of twenty-five or thirty miles in a county of great area cut by wide rivers and swamps. The city people have not got ungenerous to the people in the country; they were conceded two or three places in the legislative delegation and occasionally other offices.

Twenty years ago the white population of the county outside of Charleston city was little more than 3,000. In 1930 it had increased to more than 12,000.

By the present census the population of the county, including the city, approximates 120,000. Of this increase about 8,000 is within the city limits. That leaves about 11,500 of increase in the suburban and rural districts. Beyond doubt, this increase of rural population has been for the most part of white people, so that it may be said, with little danger of error, that the white people in the county beyond the city limits are now around 22,000. Negroes have continued their migration. One familiar with Edisto Island, for example, tell us that while it had a few years ago about 3,000 negroes, the white people are perhaps double their number now. Negroes have left the island.

The white people in the suburban country districts of Charleston are now more numerous than they are in the average South Carolina county, though, they are not nearly so many as in a few counties of the Piedmont, and in Richland. If there be 22,000 white people outside of the city and 42,000 in the city, the share of the rural population in county government will be and should be had in future not by the city's concession but by expression and enforcement of the country population's power.

There can be no reason or excuse for antagonism between the people of the country districts and the city. There is every reason for harmony, for cooperation. The News and Courier is stressing solely that a remarkable change has come to pass in Charleston county as a constituency.

Always it is easier for political activities to center in a town, even a small town, where people dwell close together, than in

areas where they are scattered. It therefore seems no more than a course of common prudence in the conduct of political affairs of the county of Charleston that the population outside of the city be given ample recognition, lest jealousies be aroused.

Obviously it would always be possible for the city people to divide and the rural population of Charleston to have and use the balance of power.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
March 22, 1940

Study Plans To Take Knox County Census

Expect 100 To Attend Meeting Today

"Test meetings" for prospective census enumerators were announced yesterday by W. P. Chandler, district supervisor.

Nearly 100 persons are expected at Market Hall at 10 a. m. today to study census taking in Knox County. Yesterday 150 met to study nose-counting in Knoxville.

Forty Negro applicants will meet at the Negro library on East Vine Avenue at 7 p. m. today for their second series of tests and explanations, Chandler said.

On Monday, John T. McSpadden, Chandler's assistant, will hold meetings at Madisonville at 8 a. m., Athens at 10:30 a. m., and Loudon at 2 p. m. Test papers for these meetings have been sent to all prospective enumerators, McSpadden said.

Meetings for primary instructions will be at Maryville, Clinton and Wartburg within a week, Chandler said.

All materials for the population and agricultural census beginning April 2 have been received, Chandler said.

WE HOPE FOR THE BEST

The Hon. T. A. Springfield is the Director of the Census for the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee.

His district is composed of the Counties of Davidson, Macon, Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart, Sumner and Trousdale.

According to the 1930 Census, there was a total of 71,333 colored people living in these seven counties and it is reasonable to presume there are that many colored people living in them now.

According to report, Mr. Springfield is appointing Census enumerators on the basis of one enumerator for each 800 persons in this district.

Exact justice to the Negro race would bring them a total of 89 enumerators of their race. However, all things considered, among which is the fact that in such matters the Negro race is not accustomed to receiving "exact justice," it would seem that Mr. Springfield could find places for, say 45 colored enumerators, which is about half of the number the Negro race would receive under a rule of "exact justice."

If Mr. Springfield appoints 45, or approximately 45 Negro enumerators in his District, he should be hailed as a Director who is living up pretty well to the announced purpose of the Bureau of the Census which has sent word to inquirers, that the Government does not practice racial or religious discrimination in appointing its enumerators.

On the other hand, if Mr. Springfield, as it is rumored, will find places for only a dozen or less enumerators, it might be proper to absolve him of all blame for showing race prejudice, but not improper, we think, to say he is guilty of a gross miscalculation or typhographical error or something, and regardless of the name of the mistake it will not enhance the Hon. Joseph W. Byrn's vote getting record among his colored constituents.

Mr. Byrns, it is reported, appointed Mr. Springfield as the Census Director of the District. We hope for the best from both the Congressman and the Census Director.

Athens, Tenn., Herald
July 11, 1940

Tennessee Predominantly Rural With Only Few Alien-Born Residents

With a population around the three million mark, Tennessee is a predominantly "rural" state with very few foreign-born residents. The Negro population of the state is nearly one-fifth the total population.

Since Tennessee became a state in 1796, population has increased amazingly. The U. S. Census of 1790 showed 35,691 inhabitants; estimates of 1935 placed the figure at 2,904,000 and ranked Tennessee fifteenth among the states in total population.

White population constituted 81.7 per cent of the total population in 1930, the remaining 18.5 per cent being Negroes. Percentage of Negro population differs widely among the counties, some with less than one per cent, and some with more than 60 per cent. West Tennessee counties have the highest percentage of Negro population.

The white population is virtually all native American—that is, born in the United States of either native, foreign, or mixed parentage. Only 13,066 or one half of one per cent of the 1930 population was foreign-born white. Among the foreign born in the state, Italians, Russians, Germans, and English are the most numerous.

Not only are most residents native-born, but they are also Tennessee-born. In 1930 only 16.2 per cent of the population was born in other states. Only 13 other states had fewer residents born in other states, and eight of these were southern states.

Density of population in the state varies from 12 persons per square mile in Van Buren county to 436 in Davidson county. Thirty-two per cent of the population is concentrated in Davidson, Knox, Hamilton, and Shelby counties.

Two-thirds of Tennessee's population lived in what the U. S. Census terms "rural areas" in 1930, includes all persons not living in communities having a population of 2,500 or more. Slightly less than one-third of the 1,720,018 rural residents were not farm residents, however.

The 34 per cent "urban" pop-

ulation of the state is distributed in 41 counties, with the four metropolitan cities having 70 per cent of the urban residents.

Gainfully employed persons in Tennessee constitute 36.7 per cent of the total population. Agriculture is the most important occupation, with 39 per cent of those gainfully employed. Manufacturing and mechanical industries rank second with 21 per cent. Trade and domestic service employ about 10 per cent each; mining, forestry and fishing combined employ only two per cent.

Mountain City, Tenn., News
July 10, 1940

Tennessee Predominately Rural

With a population around the three million mark, Tennessee is a predominantly "rural" state with very few foreign born residents. The Negro population of the state is nearly one fifth the total population.

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Among the foreign born in the state, Italians, Russians, German and English are the most numerous.

Density of population in the state varies from 12 persons per square mile in Van Buren County to 446 in Davidson County. Thirty two per cent of the population is concentrated in Davidson, Knox, Hamilton and Shelby Counties.

How Much Do You Know About People of Your Volunteer State?

Gainfully employed persons in Tennessee constitute 36.7 per cent of the total population. Agriculture is the most important occupation, with 39 per cent of these gainfully employed. Manufacturing and mechanical industries rank second with 21 per cent. Trade and domestic service employ about 10 per cent; mining, forestry and fishing combined employ only two per cent.

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Two-thirds of Tennessee's population lived in what the U. S. Census terms "rural areas" in 1930. This includes all persons not living in communities having a population of 2500 or more. Slightly less than one-third of the 1,720,018 rural residents were not farm residents, however.

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The above facts were gathered by the U-T Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Gazette
July 18, 1940

Tenn. Predominantly Rural With Few Alien Born Residents

With a population around the three million mark, Tennessee is a predominantly "rural" state with very few foreign-born residents. The Negro population of the state is nearly one-fifth the total population.

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Urges Cooperation Of Race Group In 1940 Census

Atlanta World

4-3-48



One of the many committees of colored citizens formed throughout the country to work for the cooperation of colored people with the enumerators taking the 1940 Census, which started April 1. This group represents all phases of business and social life of the Negro population of Houston, Texas. Seated, l. to r., G. W. Rice, labor organizer; Mrs. E. H. Payne, Social Service Bureau; Jas. D. Ryan, high school principal; J. H. Jemison, head of a beauty school; L. C. Luper, Supervisor Farm Work. Standing, l. to r., J. I. Grigsby, insurance man; Rev. S. A. Pleasants, Baptist pastor; A.phonse Mills, Chairman, State Negro Democratic Chairman; J. W. Rice, fraternal leader; W. M. Ponder, fraternal leader.

POPULATION- 1940

VIRGINIA

Workers Praise Census Officer

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

RICHMOND—The colored population here has risen from 52,000 to 55,000 since 1930, according to an estimate on Monday by E. Ray Richardson, district supervisor.

RICHMOND—E. Ray Richardson, district supervisor, was praised by a group of enumerators on Monday for fairness displayed toward colored workers in the present United States census, and in turn pledged his support for any movement designed to improve race relations or advance colored citizens.

The tribute was arranged by the Rev. D. J. Bradford, who served as enumerator for colored business earlier in the year and as an assistant squad leader in the census now being closed.

Cites Co-operation

The minister read a letter lauding Mr. Richardson, his assistant, Mrs. Eulalie B. Rawls, and all squad leaders and other white workers.

It stated that "While we may not have had our full quota according to population, we certainly received every courtesy that could be expected."